

The Literary Digest

A WEEKLY COMPENDIUM OF THE CONTEMPORANEOUS THOUGHT OF THE WORLD.

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THE BALANCE-SHEET OF 1893.

The close of the year is considered by merchants a fit season for balancing their books, in order to ascertain their profit or their loss. The same season is equally useful for considering what the world has gained and lost in the preceding twelve months. A difficulty in the latter case, however, is that what some call gain others will call loss, while divers matters, as, for instance, the progress of humanity and the march of great ideas, are of the kind which "cometh not by observation." We can only mention the salient events of the year just ending, and leave readers to adjust the profit and loss according to their own ideas.

That there are in Europe, as is estimated, 130,000 more armed men than there were at New Year's, 1892, can hardly be a subject for congratulation for any one, except those who propound the theory that the faster the standing armies increase the sooner will come the great war which has been expected for several years past, and which is regarded by these theorists as the only means by which continental Europe can be relieved of the immense armaments, the burden of which, for most of the Nations, is getting too heavy to be borne.

In every State in the civilized world, the ruler—whether merely in name or in reality—remains the same as a year ago, with the single exception of the United States. On the 4th of March, President Harrison was succeeded by President Cleveland. Notable, notwithstanding, has the year been for the Nations included in Christendom.

In Great Britain, after a long debate, the Home-Rule Bill was passed by the House of Commons, only to be rejected by the House of Lords—an event which seemed for a time to imperil the existence of the Upper Chamber. The marriage, in July, of the Duke of York and the Princess Mary of Teck aroused much enthusiasm, and quieted for a time political strife. Later in the year, however, came a deplorable event in the shape of a protracted strike of coal-miners, whereby the price of coal was raised much beyond anything theretofore known in the United Kingdom. The strike, which brought suffering to tens of thousands of human beings, was at last settled, but without ending the misery entailed by the stubborn contest between employers and employed.

In France, the Panama Scandal ended in the conviction of the builder of the Suez Canal, of his son, of Eiffel, whose tower is one of the wonders of the world, and of other prominent persons. A higher court, however, reversed the judgment of the court below and the convicted persons went free. In September, a difficulty between France and Siam threatened for a moment to bring about war between Great Britain and France; but the difficulty was settled, France making an important addition to her Tonquin dependency by acquiring a large slice of Siamese territory. Yet it is probable that the average Frenchman, in estimating the gains and losses of

his native land in 1893, finds most satisfaction in recalling a visit of a Russian fleet to Toulon. Honors of every kind were showered on the Russian naval officers, and their visit was accepted as strengthening the prospect of an alliance between Russia and France in case of war. A number of Ministries have succeeded each other in France during the year, the Ministry now existing seeming likely to have a longer lease of power than its predecessors, through the silly act of an Anarchist, named Vaillant, who, in December, threw from the gallery a bomb into the Chamber of Deputies, wounding, more or less seriously, many persons.

In Germany, there has been but one event of much importance, the passage by the Reichstag of an Act increasing the army, a measure which the Emperor William had much at heart.

No Nation has found the year so unfortunate as Italy. Some bank-scandals, which were smothered for a time, culminated late in the year with an explosion which smirched the character of many of its prominent politicians and drove the Giolitti Ministry from office. The King was obliged to recall Signor Crispi to form a Cabinet, after futile efforts by others.

Only a little better is the condition of Spain, which knows not where to raise the money wherewith to pay the interest on her debt, her troubles being increased by a Moorish tribe, the Riffs, having attacked the Spanish garrison at Melilla in Morocco. This attack has led to increased drafts on the nearly empty Treasury of Spain, and brought about complications of no ordinary difficulty.

None of the troubles in foreign States, so far mentioned, has in any way affected the United States. In another foreign country, however, disturbances have occurred which have much agitated public opinion in this country. The country alluded to is Hawaii, the revolution in which, and the result thereof in the United States, have been too recently described in these columns to require further comment.

One memorable event in this year's history of the United States has been the entire success of the World's Fair at Chicago, of which the beauty and completeness aroused the enthusiasm of all who saw it. The Fair was opened by the President in May, and the attendance constantly increased during the Summer, culminating on the 8th of October, Chicago Day, when 750,000 persons entered the Fair-grounds.

As an offset to this bright spot in the occurrences of the year, there has been wide-spread business disturbance throughout the country, causing many failures among banks and merchants, together with the closing of many factories, throwing hundreds of thousands out of employment, and leading to much suffering and destitution, especially in the large cities, at the present time. It was believed that the financial troubles were caused by the Act requiring the Government to purchase a certain amount of silver every month. In order to allay the universal panic and distrust, the President, in July, issued a proclamation, convoking Congress for the first Monday of August, to consider the question of repealing the Act requiring the purchase of silver. Congress met at the time appointed, and the House of Representatives promptly passed a Bill repealing the Silver-Purchase Act. The Bill, however, met with violent opposition in the Senate, where it was constantly debated during the remainder of August and the months of September and October. Various means were taken by those in charge of the Bill to bring the Senate to a vote. There was one continuous session, day and night, of thirty-nine hours, from the morning of the 11th of October until 1.45 A.M. on the 13th of the same month. Senator Allen appalled his opponents, and comforted the hearts of those in sympathy with him, by speaking against the Repeal, without a halt, from half-past six o'clock on the evening of the 11th until eight o'clock the next morning. When he sat down he appeared still fresh and unwearied, thus manifesting a strength of mind and a capacity for endurance unequalled, not only in the history of the

Republic, but in the Parliamentary annals of the world, he having been on the floor for fourteen and three-quarter hours. He succeeded in thoroughly convincing his adversaries that heroic measures for carrying the Repeal would fail. At last, however, means were found for checking the torrent of speechmaking. The Bill was assented to by the Senate, and signed by the President on the 2d of November.

Of no pages of our history have we more reason to be proud than those which record the settlement of difficulties with other countries by peaceful means—by an appeal to argument rather than to the sword. To these honorable pages an addition has been made this year. The acquisition of Alaska and the Aleutian Islands, especially the islands resorted to by the seals, brought about a controversy with Canada and Great Britain in regard to our rights over these amphibious creatures. The hardy sealers on Bering Sea would fain have settled the difficulty by the strong hand, and taken their prey wherever they could find it, indifferent as to whether such a course might lead to the extermination of the animals from which are derived their gains. It was not difficult to convince both British and Canadian statesmen that sealing in that fashion could benefit neither Nation; and the United States, in accordance with the precedents it had set, proposed that the matter should be arbitrated. This proposal was assented to by Great Britain and Canada, and before a Tribunal composed of men whose worth and judgment and learning are beyond reproach, the questions in dispute were argued by counsel of the highest rank in their respective countries. The Arbitrators, who sat in Paris, gave their first hearing on the 26th of March, and thenceforward until late in the Summer, the various aspects of the case were put before them with all possible acumen and with every variety of subtle distinction. When all those who appeared for both sides had finished all they wished to say, time was taken for deliberation, and on the 15th of August a decision was rendered. If by that decision the United States did not obtain all it claimed, it is the general opinion that the Republic has no reason to be either dissatisfied with, or ashamed of, the outcome of the matter.

The House of Representatives has done its share towards adding four new stars to the flag of the Republic, having passed Bills to admit as States, Utah, New Mexico, Arizona, and Oklahoma.

In the ecclesiastical world, one occurrence of the year should have special recognition, being the disposition, after long delays, of the case of the Reverend Doctor Briggs, who has been deposed from the ministry of the Presbyterian Church.

Surely every one will see a positive gain in two engineering triumphs of the year. One of these is the Canal which connects the inland city of Manchester, in England, with the sea, and brings directly to the wharves of that great manufacturing town the cotton which keeps its spindles moving and whatever else its enterprises may require for their due working and expansion. If the Canal of Corinth is of less importance to the commerce of the world, it touches more deeply the imagination. The isthmus which Julius Cæsar meant to cut through, and on which various projectors during all the ages since his death have tried their hands, remained an obstacle to navigation until nearly the close of the Nineteenth Century. The engineers have found a far better use for dynamite than blowing up Parliaments and shattering the houses which shelter women and children. Henceforward the mariner can pass from the Adriatic Sea to the Aegean, without putting in peril lives and property in trying to weather the stormy capes which project from the peninsula of Greece.

Yet, after all, nothing more interests the great mass of mankind than the passing away of those who, by their talents, their learning, their labors, or their character, have raised themselves above their fellows, rendered service to their race, and conferred distinction on their native land. The departure of such must be accounted a loss, even when their days of usefulness have ended, since the spectacle of one who is spending a serene old age in the enjoyment of well-earned repose, after having made for himself a name widely respected, is not without its value. All countries have to deplore many such, of whom a few of the most prominent alone can be named. By the death of Hippolyte Taine, in March, France was deprived of her most eminent living historian, whose works, however, are likely to long survive him. One other luminary of contemporaneous French literature was extinguished in Guy de Maupassant, who cultivated with assiduous care a natural gift of story-telling, until he became

an artist in words, marshaling them to paint for the mental vision pictures more vivid than painter ever drew. From the world of art disappeared Gounod, whose opera of "Faust" has secured for him a warm place in the hearts of all who love music. Many a sufferer, not in France alone, heard with regret of the death of Dr. Charcot, the acute physician, who had mastered the physiology of nerves in the human system, and soothed the pangs of lingering disease. Among those who have held high place in French political life two are no longer numbered among living men: one, Jules Ferry, who, though having his fair share of abuse in his lifetime, is now admitted to have been worthy of the title of statesman, and who died suddenly while President of the Senate, at a time when he seemed likely to render valuable service to his country. The other, Marshal MacMahon, Duke of Magenta, had been President in stormy days. If his political career had not been brilliant, he went in old age to his grave with an unstained record as a gallant soldier and an honorable man. One author of renown, England and the whole scientific world has lost in John Tyndall, whose sad fate it was to die from an overdose of chloroform, administered through mistake by the hand of the wife who loved him well. The first month of 1893 had not ended, when there was grief for many in the United States by the removal of James G. Blaine, whose winning personality had made for him a host of friends, his brilliant talents, and able use of speech and pen, commanding the respect of even his political opponents, and adorning the great offices he had held. In the same month, Bishop Brooks, of Massachusetts, passed away, to the great regret even of those who were not of his own household of faith, his broadmindedness, catholicity, and thorough humanity having won for him strong personal regard on both sides of the Atlantic. Before February arrived, ex-President Hayes, Associate Justice Lamar, of the Supreme Court of the United States, and General Benjamin F. Butler were laid at rest. As the year went on, obituary columns recorded the decease of the venerable Doctor Peabody, long a shining light of Harvard College; of Edwin Booth, an actor who ennobled his profession, and was highly respected both as artist and as man; of Anthony J. Drexel, who put great wealth to the noblest uses, and stood high among the philanthropists of his time; of Senator Leland Stanford, whose immense fortune was devoted to the cause of liberal education; of Hamilton Fish, in whom New York, the native State of himself and his ancestors, recognizes one of her worthiest sons, while she is justly proud of his long and irreproachable career in public and in private life; of Frederick L. Ames, who, though Boston's wealthiest citizen, had claims to public regard quite apart from his riches; of Mrs. Lucy Stone Baackwell, who, in her time and according to her light, battled strongly, with a sincere philanthropic purpose, for the liberty of the slave; and of the Reverend Doctor Philip Schaff, who brought honor to his adopted country by his learning and industry. One of the latest losses of the year was one of the most regretted. In the death of Francis Parkman, the United States lost one of her greatest historians, whose works, however, will permanently enrich the literature of his native land.



UNCLE SAM'S NEW YEAR'S GIFT.

—*The Journal, Minneapolis.*

OUR EDUCATIONAL METHODS NEED MENDING.

That there are defects, more or less grave, in the educational systems of the several States, is generally admitted. How to remedy those defects, how to improve and extend the scope of education, are subjects to which competent men, with large practical experience in educational matters, are giving much reflection.

Library Extension.

Mr. Melvil Dewey, Librarian of the State Library, and Secretary of the Board of Regents of the University of New York—a body which has supervision of all the Academies of the State—delivered an address on the 21st inst., before the Pratt Institute of Brooklyn, taking as his theme "Educational Interests and Library Extension in New York State."

The schools of this State, he said, had not succeeded in doing all that we had hoped they would do.

There has been a fourfold increase in crime in the last four decades. Even in Massachusetts there is growing illiteracy, despite the fact that, in that State, libraries are provided for ninety-seven per cent. of the people.

What is to be done? The only remedy is to increase the scope of education. The great means for this are provided in libraries, museums, educational clubs, extension teaching, and examinations. These terms are comprehensive, and include reading, the education derived from the study of objects of art and nature, the reading-circle, the study-club, the Summer-school, university-extension work, correspondence-courses, and all tests that are applied by records and credentials, to secure official recognition of what has been done. All these aids to extending education overlap each other, and go hand in hand. A great university could be made by the use of a library without professors, while the professors could do nothing without books. The library is an important part of all efforts to extend education. The State University is doing all it can to aid all these methods of work.

The modern notion of the library is a place for serious reading and study, and not a mere reservoir for books. The modern library spirit is to use books, and wear them out by use instead of preserving them. The library must select, supply, and interest. It is of the utmost importance to select. There are probably about six thousand new books issued by all civilized countries annually. A man who reads fifty new books a year is a great reader. The librarian must, therefore, select for the readers the things that to them are most useful. After the best books have been selected for a library, they must be made free to the public. A fee, no matter how small, keeps many people from reading. After the books are free to the people, they must be guided in the choice of what they shall read, and how to be interested in the books they read. The librarian must make more people want to read, make them read by better methods, and make them read better books. The great trouble with our school system in many places is that it does not teach our children how to read. They must have a love of reading instilled in them. The love of reading must be inspired by the teacher. It is the books that are read that shape the ideas and ideals of people more than the pulpit or the rostrum. A boy or girl with an enthusiasm for reading is well equipped for life.

Many people read entirely at random. Others try to pick out good books, but they are not associated with each other, and so the result is not satisfactory. A conventional course of reading for all is not desirable, but a systematic course can be pursued with books in sequence to great advantage. There are many important printed aids. The manuscript aid for the individual is especially valuable. The oral aid of the librarian and teacher, the father, mother, or wise friend, is of the greatest value.

Mr. Dewey ended by speaking of what the State Board of Regents is doing for the library interests of the State in the school districts. The demand for trained librarians is steadily increasing, and the Library School at Albany can not turn out enough to supply it. There have been 100 or 200 places already filled. The Pratt Institute is doing the same work. The Drexel and Armour Institutes have begun it also. Mr. Dewey described the methods pursued

in library extension through the State, and the traveling-library system.

The Classics and English.

Last week nearly two-score presidents, more than a hundred college professors, and as many more secondary school-teachers met at Columbia College, New York, to hold the fifth annual convention of the Association of Colleges and Preparatory Schools in the Middle States and Maryland, and their attention was occupied, during a series of sessions lasting over two days, with two fundamental questions—the relative place to be assigned to the classics in the liberal education of these meetings, and the teaching of English in schools and colleges.

As to the first question, there was wide difference of opinion, although signs were not wanting that a much larger proportion of the leading men than formerly are ready to admit that the study of the Greek language is no longer a *sine quid non* of liberal culture. The fact that the bachelor degree may be obtained from Harvard, Johns Hopkins, and Williams without the study of Greek is a stubborn fact that cannot be ignored. Professor Boyesen, of Columbia College, took the advanced ground that German, and possibly French as well (though he did not speak with authority as to the latter), could be so taught as to be a satisfactory substitute for Greek in a liberal education. President Schurman, of Cornell University, in a few eloquent sentences, made the same claim for the mother-tongue and its literature. It is worthy of note that every speaker bore willing testimony to the lasting and uplifting influence of the Greek civilization, although it was insisted that the prolonged study of the Greek language was not necessary to an appreciation of the Hellenic spirit and ideals.

Shortcomings of the Brooklyn Schools.

Mr. Maxwell, Superintendent of the Schools of Brooklyn, N. Y., has just addressed a letter to the school principals of that city. In this letter he tells that, in order to ascertain the efficiency of the city school system, a test was recently made of the proficiency of pupils in the first, second, and third grammar grades. The subject of the examination was geometry, attention being paid also to the use of language made in the written papers. It was supposed that no subjects could have been chosen that would more thoroughly and justly reveal the worth of the instruction the pupils were receiving. The result of the examination, Mr. Maxwell says, is not one upon which the schools can be congratulated.

The examination-papers came from 172 classes. Of these the papers of only four were found "very good," twenty-six "good," and forty-six "fair," while fifty-five were "poor," sixteen "very poor," and twenty-five "failures." A majority of the pupils apparently did not know what an obtuse angle, or an isosceles triangle, is; their methods of demonstration were clumsy and indirect; they evidently depended more upon parrot-like memory than upon their reasoning powers; and their use of the English language was inaccurate, slovenly, and incoherent to a deplorable degree. These facts indicate unmistakably that both in quantity and in quality the instruction given is seriously at fault. The children are not taught many things which they should be taught, and they are taught few, if any, things in the right manner.

The people of Brooklyn pay about \$2,000,000 a year for the education of about 100,000 children in the public schools, or \$20 a year for each child.

University Extension.

The field of University Extension continues to be diligently cultivated by the monthly of that name. By the December number, it appears that, in Wisconsin, Extension has been retarded by the hard times, courses for this year in several towns, for which arrangements were made last year, having been adjourned until business improves. Mr. C. John Hexamer, in treating of "The Preliminary Class," insists strongly upon the necessity of supplying the members of such a class with a *little* text-book. "Not only the illiterate are frightened by big books. If possible, choose a text which is entertaining. Let its perusal be a pleasure not a task." In the December number, is reprinted the conditions of award of what is called the Oxford Scholarship, that is, the privilege, for some student who has obtained two University-Extension certificates in the United States, of attending the Summer meeting of 1894 at Oxford University, England.

L'ITALIA INFORTUNATA.

IT is an unfortunate thing to be compelled to bear the sins of others. The Giolitti Ministry undertook to remedy the harm done by years of financial mismanagement. Giolitti forgot that Italy had a *Panamino*, a little Panama affair—the bank-scandals. True, an investigation had been ordered by the Government some time before the Giolitti Ministry came into power, but it did not result in anything further than a secret inquiry and a secret report. Those bank-scandals are nothing new. As early as 1889, it became known that the Banca Romana had been swindling the people. Instead of the 75,000,000 authorized by Law, the notes circulated by the bank amounted to no less than 138,000,000. This fact had been kept from the bank-examiners by fraudulent bookkeeping, and the bank had taken care to secure for its protection numerous influential persons, by discounting their checks. All would have gone well if the Radical, Colejanni, had not obtained an insight into the condition of the Banca Romana by means of the secret reports. A Parliamentary investigation was now ordered, a Committee of Seven was appointed, and the Ministry made responsible. Giolitti saw the hopelessness of the case. He did not even wait for a vote upon the report of the Committee; he resigned at once, declaring that he wished to give his Ministers a chance to defend themselves, as members of the House, against such accusations as might be brought against them.

The report of the Committee has never been published in full, but sufficient matter has been made known to convince the public "that since 1880, the Government has been criminally careless in the supervision of banking institutions." Crispi, Nicotera, Lacava, Grimaldi, and Giolitti are irrevocably ruined in character. It is conclusively proven that all these politicians knew, since 1889, of the fraudulent dealings of the bank.

Nicotera took the investigation against Tanlongo (the former Director of the bank), out of the hands of the police, for which service he received a check for 4,000 lire. As members of the Committee of '89, Giolitti and Micelli presented spurious documents, purporting to be true reports of the condition of the bank. Perhaps nowhere has such a terrible mass of corruption ever been discovered.

Giolitti's fault is chiefly that he endeavored to hide the criminals, instead of laying the truth bare. And it is no wonder that Signor Zanardelli, the speaker of the House, a man of unquestioned honesty, failed to guide the wrecked Ship of State into quiet waters. Perhaps Crispi may save it. A large number of the Italian Press defend Crispi. They believe his assertion that, because he aimed at the establishment of a powerful State-bank, it was natural for him to shield the Banca Romana. It is an undoubted fact that Crispi borrowed 244,000 lire from the bank, but his defenders are inclined to believe that he did so as a private individual, gave sufficient security, and always met his obligations.—*Das Echo*, No. 48, Berlin.

THE ITALIAN BANKING-CRISIS.

RICHARD DALLA VOLTA.

ANY one at all acquainted with the history of banks of issue in the principal countries of the world, knows what violent crises have been brought about by the vicious policies and methods of administration adopted by Governments and banks in regard to credit. Political economy is able plainly to indicate true scientific principles deduced from observation. But, harsh experience alone can make a people understand the errors they have committed, and lead them to accept counsel of men of science. We have seen and felt all this in Italy during the past few years. It will appear on reviewing briefly the Italian banks of issue, that they have committed grave errors

in practice, Government and Parliament heedlessly consenting or inciting thereto, and that these errors have been accompanied, happily in but one bank (the Banca Romana), by frauds, corruption, and a squandering of money. This has resulted in such a condition of affairs, that we have been obliged to enact, at any cost, a new Law for the regulation of banks of issue, and put a stop to the disorder, or, in colloquial phrase, the anarchy of our bank-note circulation. Through operations incompatible with the functions of banks of issue, the Italian banks have got themselves into a condition in which it is impossible for them to keep the circulation of their notes within the limits fixed by law, and redeem notes at sight without restriction. What, with one bank, a Roman one, that has lost all its capital twice over, and other banks that, in point of fact, do not redeem their notes at par; with a metallic currency, at a premium of eleven to twelve per cent, and an absolute dearth of subsidiary coin, one may well speak, without exaggeration, of a banking crisis.

The causes of this crisis might be summed up in a few words. The Italian banks of issue have created debts payable at sight, immediately, and without recourse. For seventeen years (from May 1, 1866, to April 12, 1883), they had no occasion to know the difficulties inherent in the payment of their notes in coin, for the notes were legal tender, and if they were presented for redemption, the banks could always redeem them in the notes of the associated banks, which were still preferred to those of the banks themselves. But, with the resumption of specie payments, they found themselves under new conditions, all the dangers of which they had not appreciated. And whereas they should have used extreme prudence in regard to issues and in their discount business, they had allowed themselves to be drawn into excesses and mismanagement in one or the other branch.

The Law of August 10th aims at preventing a repetition of the frauds committed by the Banca Romana, and has imposed a great many restrictions (perhaps too many) on the banks of issue: it has provided, among other things, for the increase of the metallic reserve, for the gradual reduction of the circulation, and for the liquidation of immobilized capital. But, while the Law may decree the convertibility of our notes, the decree is and will be ineffectual and farcical for a long time to come. The banks evade the redemption, the people submit, and gold remains at a premium.

The financial situation of the State has, nevertheless, been sensibly bettered; the deficit remains, it is true, but it can be removed without great difficulty, for it has been greatly diminished. It is, therefore, surely a great mistake to assume that Italy is on the way to bankruptcy. The crisis is not due to the steady deficit, but to the scarcity of metallic money, and the depreciation of bank-notes. It will be relieved in proportion as the banks of issue retrieve the operations of the past, and live up to the economic principles which their nature and their purpose require.—*The Journal of Political Economy*, Chicago, December.

THE NEW MINISTRY.

The new Italian Ministry is constituted as follows:

Premiership and Interior—Francesco Crispi.
Foreign Affairs—Baron Alberto Blanc.
Justice—Signor Andrea Calenda di Tavini.
Finance and, *ad interim*, Treasury—Baron Giorgio Sonnino.
Public Works—Signor Giuseppe Saracco.
War—Lieut.-Gen. Stanislao Mocenni.
Marine—Vice-Admiral Constantino Morin.
Public Instruction—Dr. Guido Baccelli.
Agriculture—Dr. Paolo Boselli.
Posts and Telegraphs—Count Luigi Ferraris.

On the whole, the new Cabinet has been received favorably by the politicians and Press, although the Socialists managed to create a disturbance when Crispi was presented to the House December 20. Crispi declared that the Ministry belonged to no party. It demands

the support of the Deputies' patriotism. The Chamber would have to solve urgent problems; great economics would be proposed by the Government, and it would also be necessary to impose some sacrifices upon the country.

At this point, the Prime Minister was interrupted by the Socialists. The well known leader of that party, Signor de Felice Giuffrida, member for the Second District of Catania, Sicily, shouted: "The taxpayers are unable to pay another sou."

Signor Crispi finished his speech amid signs of approval of his declaration that he hoped the Government and Parliament would be of one accord, to vanquish domestic trouble and re-establish the foreign credit of the country.

The Chamber addressed a message of sympathy to the French Chamber of Deputies on the recent bomb-outrage. Before the message was adopted, Signor Gregorio Agnini (Labor), member for Carpi, protested that it would also be necessary to deplore the loss of the Italians killed in the riots at Aigues Mortes, France, and also the loss of life caused by the troops in Sicily. His remarks caused many indignant protests.

First Vice-President Tomasso Villa read the resignation of Signor Zanardelli as President of the Chamber, stating that he desired to withdraw from office because of his failure to form a Ministry. The Chamber unanimously refused to accept the resignation.

The Government statement was discussed at length, but no vote was taken. The Socialists alone of all the members protested against the sending of more troops to maintain order in Sicily, where a number of riots have recently occurred, which, it is claimed, were instigated by Socialists. The Socialist Deputies who spoke on the subject said that the hunger and oppression prevailing in Sicily were enough to provoke the people to revolution. They declared that they would combat all Government exploitations which were done to sacrifice the people to the profit of the bourgeoisie.

Signor Matteo Imbriani, the well-known Radical and Irridentist member for Corato, demanded that Prime Minister Crispi give energetic proof of his intentions by the immediate dismissal of Signor Ratazzi, Controller of the Royal Household, who, he charged, was one of the chief authors of the bank corruption.

Several Deputies demanded that the documents examined by the Committee of Inquiry into the bank-scandal be published. Uproar succeeded each demand.

Eventually the disorder became so great that the President suspended the sitting.

When business was resumed, a motion complimenting the committee upon its work was proposed. The friends of Signor Giolitti, whose downfall was the direct result of the Committee's report, fought desperately against the motion. Nevertheless, it was passed by a large majority.

Signor Crispi has always been the open enemy of Papal supremacy in Italy. Catholics are speculating upon his future conduct. Evidently the people at the Vatican are not deluding themselves with hopes, according to *The Herald*, New York:

"A prelate, who is very close to the Pope, says that no change is expected in the old-time antagonism of Minister Crispi. He is preferred, however, to the 'underground politicians,' because he was always frank in his hostility to the Vatican, and the Clericals knew exactly what they had to contend with. Times have changed since Signor Crispi last held the reins of Government. His former opponents see, or say they see, the menace of social revolution, hanging over Italy, and they believe that, under these circumstances, he will do nothing to excite again the religious hatreds of the past."

The *Corriere di Napoli* insists that King Humbert intends to strike 3,000,000 lire from his civil list. The *Italia del Popolo* thinks that the King is about to abdicate in favor of his son. *The World*, New York, has the following amusing comment upon this rumor:

King Humbert of Italy is thinking of throwing up his job, which pays him about \$3,000,000 a year. The people do not seem to like his way of running the Italian Kingdom.

He wants to keep the job in the family, though, and will make arrangements to have his son tackle the throne and sceptre-business after he quits it. Old Hum. shows his good sense in doing this, as \$3,000,000 a year is a lot of money for a royal family to be separated from suddenly, and without any certainty about where the next half-pound of macaroni or pint of garlic was coming from.

Hard times don't hit crowned heads as hard as they do heads of families in Mulberry street, which fact King Humbert would soon learn if he had to climb out and hustle for his living when he gets through kinging. And men are not throwing up \$3,000,000 a year sits every day. Not many of us could afford to, at the present juncture, anyway. But our friend Hum. is doing what he thinks is best for himself and his country, and he has a string the size of a Broadway cable tied to his salary.

The financial troubles mentioned in the foregoing article are not the only difficulties against which the Italian Ministries just now contend. Wide divergence exists throughout the country with

regard to Italy's position in the Triple Alliance. One party believes that Italy has nothing to fear from France in case of war, and affirms that the lost credit will come back to the peninsula, if the army is decreased, and the expense of the enormous navy cut down. This party is represented by the friend of France. Its chief organ is the *Popolo Romano*, which says:

The Triple Alliance is ruining us, while friendship with France, which used to buy nearly all Italian products, would enrich us. Let us give up the Alliance, and place ourselves by the side of France. . . . How often have we not repeated that the Dreibund, on account of the military expenses it imposes, and the unavoidable hostility to France which it brings, represents for Italian shoulders a weight which they cannot bear.

The *Christoforo Colombo*, the most widely circulated Italian paper of New York, also holds this view:

It is impossible to plead ignorance of the pernicious effects of the Triple Alliance upon Italy. These effects are visible everywhere, and to all. All papers which are not in the pay of the Government, all men who are not connected with the army, join in the outcry against an Alliance which is ruining—nay, which has ruined the country already. . . . Crispi is credited with the intention to govern with a Ministry composed of non-partisan patriots, but his liking for the Triple Alliance is well known. If the dispatches do not lie, the recall of Crispi has caused great joy at the Court of Berlin, and there is talk of raising a loan of 480,000,000 marks, to assist Italy in keeping up her army.

OUR AMBASSADOR TO ITALY.

THE Mugwumps will be better pleased with the appointment of Wayne MacVeagh as Minister to Italy, than with the President's \$1,000 contribution to the Virginia Democratic campaign-fund.—*The Dispatch* (Dem.), Richmond.

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND has appointed the Hon. Wayne MacVeagh to be Ambassador to Italy. This appointment, like most of those made by the President, is a reward for services rendered to himself personally.—*The Post-Express* (Ind.), Rochester.

Above and beyond all other considerations Mr. MacVeagh owes his appointment to his conspicuous fitness for the place, recognized at once by the country, while Mr. Van Alen owed his exclusively to his contribution of money to a campaign-fund "when friends were few and calls were great."—*The World* (Dem.), New York.

STRAIGHT-OUT Democrats, like straight-out Republicans, will be disgusted with Mr. MacVeagh's advancement. What reason is there for party loyalty, they will argue, when such a raw recruit from the enemy is thus set above our heads? So these incorrigible old mossbacks will decline to be improved, and will keep on grumbling until the Cleveland reign is over.—*The Journal* (Rep.), Chicago.

MR. MACVEAGH is fully competent to represent this Nation at the Italian Court, but his selection will not please the Democrats by any means. Indeed, the President seems to be going on the general plan that there are no Democrats left in the country, and he must do the next best thing—turn to personal followers who bolted from the Republican ranks to worship at his shrine.—*The Inquirer* (Rep.), Philadelphia.



THE UNEMPLOYED.

THE REVEREND CANON BARNETT.

SOCIETY is again face to face with the army of the unemployed. The size and constitution of the army are still unknown. According to an estimate of Mr. Tom Mann, there are at present 31,000 skilled, and 70,000 unskilled unemployed, who, with women and the half-employed, raise, he thinks, the total to 500,000. But neither estimates nor statistics enable us to reach any satisfactory conclusion. There always seems to be some forgotten factor. Still, there is no doubt that the army of the unemployed, or rather the semi-employed, is a very large one, and that, roughly stated, it is formed of two classes, (1) those unable to work, and (2) those unwilling to work.

Each class must be attacked by a different method. Those unable to work must be relieved; those who are unwilling to work must be disciplined. The difficulty is how to apply the two methods. Both are good, but, applied to the wrong persons, they both become mischievous. They have been frequently so applied.

At one time, or by some reformers, it has been assumed that the unemployed are honest, willing workers, who, by no fault of their own, are in distress; the demand for relief works has been raised—"build embankments, open the land for occupation; it is good policy to spend millions in this way." Work has been created; out-relief has been given by guardians, shelters, dinners, and clothing have been provided by the charitable. Committees have been formed to feed the children, to aid in emigration, and in all conceivable ways to lighten the burden pressing on weak shoulders. This treatment, which might have been helpful to those who are honest, willing workers, has fallen also on those who love to drink, and loaf, and gamble. The result has not been a success. The opportunities offered have been abused. The recipients, even the well-intentioned, have been demoralized by the greed of the idle, and the givers, disgusted by the result, have become hardened, and driven to the other extreme say, "It is useless to try." Whatever the distress, the advice from all sides is "No Mansion-House Fund." The memory of the crowds who applied to share in the £70,000, of their dissatisfaction with their treatment, whether it was work or doles, of the encouragement offered to lying, idling, cheating, of the poverty left unhelped, is a nightmare which still haunts many inhabitants of poor London. There will not again be a Mansion-House Fund, but many schemes of help proposed under another name, have the same faults. They do not distinguish between the honest and the idle.

In reactions against such methods of helping, it has been assumed by other reformers that the unemployed are all idle and need discipline. Under the impulse of this assumption every form of gift has been condemned, out-relief has been abolished, and cellular wards have been established for casuals. The result, again, has not been a success. The worst of men are human, and something in them resents a treatment which takes no account of their desire to rise to better things. Loafers feel justified in their antagonism to society, which seems to be so antagonistic to themselves, and the honest are made indignant by the injustice which treats them as dishonest.

Rich and poor, each with a consciousness of right, are regarding one another with more anger. The danger which is most dangerous, is the antagonism of classes. "May God forgive all good men."

The methods which have been tried have often aggravated the disease. The newspapers teem with new suggestions. The test by which each must be tried is—Will it relieve the honest and discipline the idle?

The last thing which can be done at once and always done, is that each man or woman who believes in good, make friends with one or two who are in need—to do all necessary for this one or two, and leave off attempting to raise the masses.—*The Fortnightly Review, London.*

THE STARVING WORK-PEOPLE.

The news of the week brings into yet stronger relief the widespread destitution among the unemployed, and the magnitude of their numbers; but it also discloses the fact that the Nation is alive to the gravity of the occasion, and that, throughout the whole length and breadth of the land, measures are being organized for the relief of the necessitous. Suggestions, regarding relief measures, are promulgated freely. The Lynn (Mass.) method has been received with general favor, and, with more or less modification in detail, is being advocated for adoption elsewhere. In its main features it consists in inaugurating local works of utility or improvement, paying normal wages, but employing the men on alternate days only, so as to provide a subsistence for as many as possible. The sentiment voiced by the labor leaders, that it is the duty of the State to provide work for the unemployed, may be condemned by the economists, but there appears to be a general disposition to give practical effect to it, from a humanitarian sentiment, if not from a sense of duty.

In New York City, a very active part has been taken by the Industrial Christian Alliance, under the Presidency of Mr. Mackay. The scheme decided on was to raise funds to provide five-cent meals to worthy, but unfortunate, people, who are in want of food. At another meeting, held under the auspices of the East-Side Relief Work Committee, and presided over by Seth Low, supported by Felix Adler, W. E. Dodge, and others, it was urged upon large employers to use every device to keep the people at work.

Superintendent Byrnes urges that every one who has a fixed income should set aside—say, half of one per cent. for the relief of the unemployed. In fact, on all hands we find evidences of a clear recognition of the gravity of the occasion.

The call of the American Federation of Labor says: "Never in the history of the world has so large a number of people vainly sought for an opportunity to earn a livelihood, and contribute to the support of their fellows. In a society where such abnormal conditions prevail, there must of necessity be something wrong at the basic foundation, and it requires but little study to come to the conclusion that the ownership and control of wealth, of the means of production, by private corporations which have no human sympathy or apparent responsibility, is the cause of the ills and wrongs borne by the human family."

The Chautauquan declaims against the indiscriminate giving of alms as tending to encourage a species of professional beggary. It says: "CHARITY SHOULD BE ORGANIZED.—To supplement State aid, and to officiate in the great field outside that occupied by the State, private charity is necessary. The experience of fifty years warrants the claim that organized charity is the most effectual. To those who understand the administration of charity, 'the ideas of charity and organization are akin. The constant consideration for others which the one represents as a motive, the other represents as an actual force.'

Give Small Jobs.

Instead of raising a fund of \$10,000 or \$100,000, let the men who would give that money, rather give pledges of work for an equal amount. Let shelves be made for closets or let fences or steps be repaired; let the houses be painted or the yards be cleaned or dresses made over or the snow shoveled or the garret put in order or rugs beaten or windows washed. If the unemployed boy or man will hunt up little odd jobs, they will not prove so scarce, if the people of Boston really want to help the unemployed. A bureau of employment might be started somewhere if one were needed; but there already exists such an institution in the Industrial Aid Society in the Chardon street building. A few hundreds of dollars spent in that way will do much more good than any \$1,000 or \$10,000 soup-kitchen. In fact, the average free soup-kitchen in Boston would attract more tramps to the city than it would relieve genuine cases of deserving want.—*The Advertiser, Boston.*

Work! Work! Give Us Work!

There is apparently entire agreement upon the principle of giving work, rather than direct charity, wherever practicable. It is no problem of beggary with which the community has to deal. A large proportion of those who are most in want and most deserving of assistance are of the kind that do not readily make their needs known. They are honest and industrious, and it is with a sense of

bewilderment that they confront conditions to which hitherto they have been strangers. Work of any kind, just a little work, work sufficient to enable them to support themselves and their families until with the return of better times the regular avenues of employment are reopened, is what they ask. In whatever measures of relief are undertaken, this is the fact which must be kept steadily in mind. . . . Perhaps some adaptation of the Lynn plan may be found practicable. But it is to be remembered that not all those who need work can be employed on public works. Thousands of them are women, dressmakers, and shop girls, and mill-workers; and of the men, not all are capable of severe physical exertion. Altogether the problem is a complex one, but we have faith in the ability of the citizens of Boston, under the leadership of the committees and experts who are considering it, to find a solution for it.

—*The Journal, Boston.*

Prompt Action Required.

There is need of having all the public work done that can in reason be performed at the present time, and it would be well if certain classes of work of a semi-public nature could be taken up at this time and pushed through. Thus, for example, the line of railroad leading to Providence is to be raised from Westchester Park to Forest Hills. The Boston and Albany road is to have its track raised through almost the entire extent of the city of Newton. If this work could be entered upon, preliminary work if nothing else, it would give employment to a large number of men, and probably the money needed could be obtained quite as advantageously at the present time as at any future date. Then there are, besides, a number of services that could be entered upon by means of organized effort, either through the citizens acting in conjunction with the city government or with the leading charitable societies, or, indeed, on their own account. There are a number of ways in which the present distress could be very materially relieved. But prompt action is required, for words without deeds count for little, and when the task is once resolutely faced we are inclined to believe that the 40,000 or 50,000 applicants, either male or female, will be found to undergo a very material reduction.—*The Herald, Boston.*

A Practical Suggestion.

The State or municipalities should at once provide shelters on a large scale for the unemployed, with food, and should put to work, all who were sheltered and fed, at shoe-making, garment-making, baking, cooking, serving tables, and all the other work connected with carrying on the shelters, themselves and their services. Of course, the raw material for food and the fuel for heating and raw materials for manufactures, the city or State would have to supply, but with all the work of preparing done by the recipients, the expense would be reduced to a minimum as compared with other forms of public provision.—*The New Nation, Boston.*

The Poor Are the State's Children.

The State neglects its chief function when it ceases to be the providence of the poor. It is not our business to regard life as a scramble for whatever is within reach, no matter at what cost to others. That policy is barbaric and as far from the Scriptural injunction as heaven is from the earth. The State should recognize the wage-earners, who are in the majority, as its special care, and exercise over them a kind of providential supervision. Laws should not discriminate against the unable and in favor of the able. Government should be paternal in its widest sense, and offer every possible opportunity to its citizens to better their condition. The trend of State enactments ought not to help the strong to get more than their share, but to help the poor to get what they are entitled to. Our charities are well enough in their way. They extend a helping hand to the miserable, and so enable them to bridge over an emergency; but the better way would be to abolish the emergency, and then the poor would need no helping hand. It is estimated on the basis of partial investigations made, that there are fully 80,000 persons in the city who are without employment.—*The Herald, New York.*

A Hard Problem to Solve.

The problem is to find work. We do not doubt that many employers are supplying work which is not done at a profit, merely to enable others to tide over the hard times. This is philanthropic and praiseworthy. Whoever enables a destitute person to earn

enough to support life does a kind act. Those who have work to be done, and capital with which to do it, can do a vast service during the next few months.

Naturally there is demand for the prosecution of public works employing laborers by the thousand. It is well known that the municipality has great schemes of improvement in contemplation. There is a speedway, the new City Hall, the widening of Elm Street, the new bridge over the Harlem, the dock improvements and others. But hardly one of these is now ready for the immediate beginning of work. Whether the beginning could be hastened so as to serve the present exigency is a question.

But a much greater force of men could be put on the work of cleaning the city. And perhaps some of the money raised by private subscription could be put to that use. There are difficulties surrounding the problem, but they are not insurmountable.—*The World, New York.*

Push Public Works Everywhere.

All that can be done in the matter is for municipalities to carry on needed improvements with greater rapidity during depressed times than under better conditions. The future may be discounted somewhat for the benefit of the present. Improvements that may be wanted next year might be commenced this year also. Improvements might be inaugurated that are not immediately demanded, but which will beautify the city or facilitate its business in the future. Wise legislation benefits mankind.

The same conditions are applicable to the State. The roads of the interior sections should be improved. They will be improved in the future—why not now, or when the season will permit? The great highways of the State are arteries of wealth. Push the improvement a little, and give workingmen a chance to earn the bread and the clothing they so greatly need. Improvements on the canals are an imperative necessity. Let the Legislature inaugurate these improvements as soon as possible. They will enrich the State by accommodating the pressure of the great carrying trade from the West, which increases every year. There are other improvements that might be pushed along for the benefit of the thousands of workingmen who are out of employment.

Congress can provide work in the same way. Keep the shipyards busy, push along the coast defenses, improve the rivers and harbors. All these improvements, extensions, and repairs must go on in the near future. Let them go on now, or as soon as circumstances will permit. Whatever is practical and right to do should be done, and done quickly.—*The News, Buffalo.*

Baltimore Orders a Census.

The determination of the police authorities to take a census of the people in this city who are out of work ought to result in information that will prove of great value to charitable organizations and to the Central Relief Committee. There is no doubt that the census will show that there is an unusual number of the unemployed, and that many of these people have not been earning good wages for many months. While Baltimore has suffered probably less than almost any other city in the country from the industrial depression of the times, at the same time it can readily be seen that many men who are the only breadwinners in their families have been compelled to lie idle not only for weeks, but for months, and the prospect before them for this Winter is anything but bright. Many of these men have never before asked others for help, but now would be only too willing to accept almost any kind of honest labor that would afford them and their families a livelihood.—*The American, Baltimore.*

No Labor, No Reward.

Life is like a coasting slide
First you climb, and then you ride
The incline.
If you would some goal attain
Be it pleasure, be it gain
You must climb.

Against all evil we must fight
Always on the side of right
Then we'll rest.
(After all our work is done
After we have overcome)
With the best.

—*Ram's Horn, Chicago.*

THE WAR IN MOROCCO.

THE present difficulty between Spain and the Kabyles originated in an attempt of the Spaniards to strengthen their position at Melilla. General Margollo, the commandant of the fortress, laid out several forts, some time since, and recently began the erection of one of them at Sidi-Guarich, about two miles from Melilla. This fort commands a large Arab graveyard. The local Pasha warned the General against the erection of any forts, and especially of the last named, as certain to provoke the animosity of the tribesmen.

The General took no heed, but sent down a body of convicts and troops, and commenced operations. The Berbers

ing a nervous tremor through every Cabinet in Europe. A stone set rolling here may easily result in grave international complications. France and England, equally with Spain, have an interest in the Moroccan question, and neither will sanction any preëminence of the one in a region to which they all make pretensions.

Our illustration gives a view of Melilla from the sea.—*Ueber Land und Meer, Stuttgart, Germany.*

Spanish Rights in Northern Africa.—While all the rest of the world has taken part in the division of Africa, Spain has shown little interest. Colonizing is not her business just now. Her population



VIEW OF MELILLA.

immediately sent their families to the mountains, ceased taking further supplies to the Melilla markets, and at night they destroyed the work which the Spaniards did during the day.

The Spaniards sent reinforcements, with artillery, erected a blockhouse, and dug trenches. The Kabyles, to the number of five hundred, came to the attack, and a sharp action ensued, in which the Kabyles maintained their ground in spite of heavy loss, and endeavored to push in between the forts and the garrison of Melilla. The Spaniards retreated, closely pressed by the enemy, until they were met by troops sent out to their relief. These opened a sharp fire on the Kabyles, who then fell back, and revenged themselves by razing the blockhouse to the ground. The Spaniards, in this fight, lost nineteen dead and seventy wounded, including three officers. The loss of the Kabyles was greater. These Kabyles are of Berber stock, a fair, well-formed, athletic, vigorous, independent people, frequently fair-haired; some of them, indeed, might pass for natives of northern Europe. They own allegiance to the hereditary chiefs of their own race, and are only nominally under the dominion of the Sultan. General Margollo himself fell in the fighting which ensued, and public sentiment in Spain calls for energetic reprisals. But an European State cannot make Moroccan soil the theatre of its military activities without send-

is not dense enough to necessitate a new place to accommodate the overflow of her people, as in the case of Great Britain and Germany. But we cannot allow any Nation to interfere with our rights in Morocco.

The climate of that country is well suited to the Spaniards, and Spanish enterprise has done more to bring about an intercourse of the Moors with the rest of the world than the actions of any other people. Our forts and stations on the coast of Morocco, purchased originally to accommodate our fishermen, have grown into lively little towns. Our exports and imports with Morocco amount to 15,000,000 pesetas annually. At Tangier, 5,000 of the 7,000 Europeans are Spaniards. The same proportion exists at other Moorish towns, and altogether about 130,000 of our countrymen have made their home in the land beyond the strait.—*Pablo de Alzola, in the Revista Contemporanea, Madrid.*

THE SULTAN A DICK SWIVELLER.—The Sultan of Morocco, in the matter of the Rifraff in his dominions, has manifested a generosity quite in keeping with his greatness as a potentate. He has magnanimously consented to pay to Spain the entire amount of damage she has suffered from his ungovernable subjects, not being deterred in the least by the fact that he has nothing wherewith to pay. He is a perfect counterpart of Dick Swiveller, who, it will be remembered, offered, with princely liberality, to pay the whole expense of an entertainment in honor of one of his friends, notwithstanding that he had but sixpence in his pocket, and had no idea where he was to get a penny more.—*Exchange.*



RIFF PIRATES.



RIFF-PIRATE CAPTAIN.

ART AND LETTERS.

A SCULPTOR WHOSE WORKS ARE ALIVE.

"SCULPTURE is a lost art, a science that is dead." This remark by Miss Helen Zimmern in the January *Magazine of Art*, New York, will be assented to by many whose eyes, in their wanderings about the streets of the City of New York, have rested upon various specimens of sculptor's work in bronze there to be seen. Every now and then, however, she observes, there arise some artists who disprove the melancholy assertion, and show that sculpture can still be, and is, a living art, adapted to latter-day requirements, combining with them many of the best qualities that distinguished it in the past.

Notable among these artists, she claims, is Adolf Hildebrand, a German, settled long since in Florence, a town in which his particular art-leanings find full inspiration amid the treasures from Donatello's chisel, and from the other Quattrocentisti who preceded and followed him. Born in 1847, at Marburg, Hildebrand studied at Nürnberg, Munich, Rome, and Berlin, finally settling in Florence in 1872. The following year, he sent to the Exhibition at Vienna his life-size marble statue of a sleeping shepherd-boy, and a bronze statuette of a boy drinking out of a cup which he holds in his right hand, while his left, hanging lightly by his side, grasps a bunch of grapes. It has become rare in modern art to find works so free from all theatrical posing and academical traditions, so pervaded with that spirit and harmony of form which distinguish the antique in sculpture. Above all, this excellence is notable in the "Sleeping Shepherd-Boy." The lines of the whole composition, the animated softness and suppleness especially shown in the modeling of the body, cause the statue almost to rival the best works of classic times. We feel that in this nude statue, as in his others of the same class, Hildebrand has striven to reveal to us the beauties of the human body, and this, more in the manner that antiquity revealed them than by the methods of the Renaissance.

Hildebrand's artistic conceptions fall into two divisions: ideal groups and portrait-busts. In the two forms, his execution is sharply diverse. While in his figures, he generalizes; in his busts, he individualizes. The versatility of the man is impressed upon us rather in the latter than in the former division. We feel how the character of the person to be portrayed has been studied, and how material and treatment are carefully adapted in order to express this to full advantage. His portrait-busts refresh us by their width of conception, their boldness, their freedom. They evince artistic realism of the noblest kind.

What strikes us chiefly after a review of Hildebrand's portraits, is that we hardly feel the material or the workmanship. It is the strong, pulsating life that pervades them, and shows through them, that attracts us, their uncompromising and yet tender truthfulness. It is not the striving of a certain modern school to represent its models in such wise as though they were impressions taken directly from the living flesh. The spiritual and inner character of the persons depicted have not been lost sight of; their idiosyncrasy, as it reveals itself through the envelope of the flesh, has been studied as carefully as the enclosure that holds it.

One reason that this sculptor's work bears such a lifelike character, is that Hildebrand maintains, and with justice, that every plastic work that grows by degrees out of the stone after the pattern of a plaster cast, is no longer an original, but a copy. When we consider how, even the best copy fails to render the vigor of the original, we can grasp what is lost by the system of small squeezes, mechanical enlargement, and mathematical pointing. Hildebrand's workmen are very proud of never being allowed to go beyond a certain point in the work. "After we get there," they tell, "he says 'stop,'

and does all the rest himself." Work done in this way is a perpetual exercise for the imagination, that noblest of human possessions, which seems to be so much neglected in these days. The many modern appliances for making art easy, seem to bid fair to extinguish it altogether.

To conclude, the great thing about Hildebrand's work is that it begins with life, and, therefore, cannot do otherwise than grow, and in the works themselves one sees that it is for Art herself he lives and works, and not for money nor for fame.

MUSSULMAN ART.

PAULINE SAVARI.

NEARLY fifty years ago, in the year 1846, Marshal Bugeaud, then Governor of Algeria, issued a circular to the chief officers under him, to the effect that the King—it was Louis Philippe—had decided to establish an Algerian Museum at Paris. The persons to whom the circulars were sent were requested to collect arms, trophies, and objects of art of every kind for this Museum, for storing which a place would be provided in the city of Algiers. A number of curiosities were sent to the place indicated, and would have proved a fair start for the proposed Museum. In less than two years, however, Louis Philippe was glad to escape from France with his life, and, although additions continued to be made to the collection stored in Algeria, no subsequent French Government thought of having it transferred to Paris.

When in the Province of Algiers a military was replaced by a civil Government, the municipality of the city of Algiers claimed that the objects of art collected be exhibited there under its care. These objects were tolerably well looked after until 1888, when the municipal officers of the city, being short of money, quietly sold all the more precious articles on exhibition. Thus it is, that the proposed Museum has never been established at Paris.

Some little time ago, the Conservator of what remained of the collection at Algiers had the happy thought of transferring that collection to Paris. With infinite difficulty he succeeded in his purpose, and there is now open in the Champs Elysées, in Paris, an Exposition of Mussulman Art, which contains, not only the Algerian collection, but an immense quantity of beautiful specimens of that art which have been loaned by the richest collectors in France.

This Exposition is useful to write about, as well as beautiful to see, because in it are plainly seen the two great currents of Mussulman art, which are the result of two distinctive doctrinal teachings in that religion.

Islamism is divided into two principal sects, from which branch off all the others. The first of these sects comprises the Sunnites, who claim to be the only orthodox Mussulmans.

The Sunnites, without exception, forbid any representation of the human form. The sect of the Shiites, on the other hand, which prevails in Persia and Mesopotamia, delights in the plastic representation of animated nature, of man, of beasts, and of angels. This sect has produced thousands of pictures depicting the history of the Sassanides, Mosaic or Mussulman traditions, local chronicles, and the like.

In this special art, Persia has produced masterpieces, some of which are in the Exposition, and which are really marvelous for their minuteness of drawing, the magic of their coloring, and the grace with which the subject is portrayed.

This sort of decoration is reserved exclusively for illuminating and illustrating books; but reduced to the size of miniatures these works are none the less delightful, and for modern decoration would furnish admirable models. A favorable subject with the Persian artists is the Last Judgment. The same divergence of the two religious currents is seen in the porcelains and the carpets exhibited. It would be a pleasure to describe some of those beautiful objects, but it would be difficult to make the description interesting to those who have not

been at the Exposition. Every intelligent person, however, must be interested in learning how the same religion can influence art in such diverse ways. The artists all believe in Mahomet and his precepts, and yet what some of these artists think perfectly lawful, offends the conscience of their brethren of the same faith.—*La Nouvelle Revue, Paris, December.*

THE City of London Corporation Fine-Art Gallery, at Guildhall, has received an interesting addition in the new marble bust of the late Poet Laureate, Lord Tennyson, which is the work of Mr. F. J. Williamson, of Esher, a sculptor already commended by public esteem for his busts of the Queen and other members of the royal family. The artistic merits of truthfulness and fidelity in portraiture, and a just conception of the personal characteristics, are qualities of such work readily appreciated by the general public, and Mr. Williamson's success, in this instance, is attested by those who were best acquainted with the deceased poet. There was no special ceremony at the unveiling of the bust.

LEO TOLSTOI AND EMILE ZOLA.

WASSILITCH JEGEROFF.

THE Patriarch of Jasnaga Polyana still very much interests the public, not only in his own country, but in Western Europe and in America. Just at present he attacks the realistic doctrines of Emile Zola. Tolstoi says: "M. Zola will not permit our young people to believe in anything mystic and indefinite; and he is right, but unluckily he advises them to believe in science and work—two very indefinite things. Zola holds that there is a science, and demands that people should work in the interest of it. But "science" is not a very clear term. Much of the learning of the ancients is to-day looked upon as involving needless waste of time, and it is quite possible that future generations will throw aside much of the matter with which we, in this age, fill our heads."

Tolstoi is astonished that people in the West attach so much importance to work and believe in it. He does not think that industry is a virtue. The most wicked of men have never sat still, he says. Work is not exactly a vice, but neither is it a virtue. Work is a kind of needful exercise of our organs, without which we could not be healthy. That is proven by the many wealthy persons who are martyrs to the gymnasium, the bicycle, the oar, and other athletic pursuits; yet, in our times, work is not only not a virtue, but, like the excessive use of wine and tobacco, an anaesthetic against morality. How can I find time to think and speak of philosophy, morality, and religion? I must edit my paper, must arrange an exhibition, must build an enormous tower, must dig a canal, must finish my picture or my opera! Zola says that work is the means by which we are enabled to pass honestly and satisfied through life. But surely it is enough to be physically and morally healthy to do that, and there is no need to solve the question how we may become happy by work.

Lev Tolstoi has more respect for Alexandre Dumas than for Emile Zola. He believes that Dumas is a true prophet, an expounder of the commandment, "Love each other." "Dumas understands that the armed nations hate each other less with every year, and the day is not far distant when every evil from which we suffer will vanish in love for each other. For this

we must act, for the age of universal love we must prepare mankind. But Zola and other realists retard the advent of this millennium by preaching ceaseless work, by encouraging their fellow men to keep on in their present work of research and invention."

Much ink has been wasted over the views and teachings of Tolstoi. He is a staunch opponent of materialism, continually repeats the new commandment of Christ, and preaches poverty, morality, and forgiveness. Everything which we are inclined to praise as evidences of the march of civilization, appears to him only as evidence of greater physical comfort and pleasure. We will not say that he is altogether wrong. But he will never rise above the rank of a preacher in the desert. He is too strict, too consequential, in his views, and, therefore, he can never exercise the full influence over his contemporaries which is his due. We can understand that, having taken Christ as his model, he will not depart from the road which he has chosen, will not come down to our loose morals. Yet it would have been wiser to take men as they are. He demands too much. It is too much to expect us to give up everything pleasant and beautiful which has been created by the industry and perseverance of our race during thousands of years.

—*Die Gegenwart, Berlin.*



THE BUST OF TENNYSON, IN GUILDHALL, LONDON.

[*Illustrated London News.*]

LEGENDARY CAT-LORE.

DR. B. LANGKAVEL.

WHEREVER the cat has been domesticated, superstition has caught him in her toils. Among the Urans of Bengal the evil demon Tschordewan, in the form of a cat, sneaks on the roof of the house in which a woman has just been delivered, to inflict injury on her. In a treatise on comets, Wilh. Meyer says, that the one of 1668 was credited to "the great mortality among the cats." In Morbihan (Brittany), every village has its witch and her attendant black cat. The cats assemble on the great heath at midnight of the full moon, when the Devil gives them his orders for their respective mistresses. On this account, no respectable family in that neighborhood would keep a black cat. In Lorraine, if the parents wish to disown a young man who is paying address to their daughter, they send him a kitten. In the Jewish traditions of the Afghans, the Ark of the Covenant, in the days of King Saul of Israel, was fashioned in the semblance of a cat. The *Deutsche Revue* (xii, Heft 3) noticed Keil's selections "From Riemers's Diaries," and among them the legend of King Solomon and Marcus. The King would not believe that every creature would return to its own nature when opportunity invited (*naturam expellas*. . . .) as Marcus maintained. Solomon had a trained cat which held the light for him at night when he read. On one of these occasions, Marcus entered the King's chamber bringing with him some mice which he liberated. When the cat saw the first, she chased it, lamp in hand, but at sight of the second, she threw down the lamp, and went in for business. Candles appear to be of ominous significance for cats. The Jews in Galicia had, among other taxes, a tax upon the candles lighted on Friday evenings. Even those who had no money to spare for candles had nevertheless to pay the tax, and if one

had, or professed to have, no other means of payment, it was lawful to seize the dough of the Sabbath bread, and even the house-cat, and to sell them. In a communication in Beckmann's *Phys. oekonom Bibliothek* (xviii., 1795, S. 193), it is said that good Wologodskischen candles always contained cat's fat, and that, consequently, there was a great trade in fat cats. That a cat may really occasion great misfortune is exemplified in *Frau Marchesi's Memoirs*. She narrates that, even during the overture of the "Barber of Seville," on the occasion of its first presentation, the admirers of Paisiello, and the Romish priests, created an infernal hubbub with their hissing and whistling. Rossini still hoped to bring the piece to a successful issue, but presently a cat sprang on the stage and resisted every attempt to drive him off. The curtain had to be rung down and the performance left unfinished. How the public subsequently changed its opinion of the piece is matter of history.

Cats have been, for the most part, kept for catching mice, but there are countries in which other animals have been domesticated for this purpose. Josiah Gregg, in his "Commerce of the Prairies," says: "There is to be found in Chihuahua, and other Southern districts, a very beautiful bird, called paisano (countryman), which, when domesticated, performs all the offices of a cat in ridding the dwelling-houses of mice and other vermin." Similarly, snakes are domesticated for this purpose in South America and in Natal, while in Zanzibar the galago (*Lemur*) is trained for the purpose. At the London Exhibition of Cats, as much as £1,200 was realized for the most approved specimen.—*Die Natur, Halle, Germany.*

MÁRISKÓ.

A HUNGARIAN LEGEND.

A. F. DÖRFLER.

THE Magyar-Gyero-Monostor was built with the stones of a great castle that formerly stood upon the adjoining hill. The lord of the castle was a rich, but a very severe, man, who would never marry, because he had some fault to find with every woman he saw. One was too short, another too tall; one beautiful, but stupid; another sensible, but ugly. He had in his service a wondrously beautiful maid, named Máriskó. She was beautiful as the son of the Spring, but stupid as a cow. Her master often said to the people: "You ask me why I keep the stupid Máriskó by me. Now, I will tell you. I keep her, that, beholding her beauty, I may not ridicule those who marry; but, observing her stupidity, I, myself, lose all desire to marry."

The noble was a very severe master, and cursed, like a Tartar, the whole day long, if Máriskó did anything stupid.

The poor girl was an orphan, and without a friend in the world, and, being so stupid, nobody wanted her, there was, consequently, nothing for her but to live with the terrible old noble.

Now, it happened one day that she went weeping into the woods to gather strawberries for her master, but, in her stupidity, she gathered poisonous berries. Suddenly the wild old man (*vad óreg*) stood before her, and said: "Thou art very beautiful, Máriskó, but fearfully stupid. Thou hast gathered *tollkirschen* instead of strawberries. Come, I will fill thy pot with strawberries." In an instant the old man had the pot filled to the brim with strawberries. Then he said: "I will lend thee so much understanding that thou wilt be the cleverest woman in the world provided thou wilt be my wife at the expiration of a year. What dost thou say, Máriskó?" The maiden, in her stupidity, thought very little about it, but agreed to the old wild-man's proposal immediately. The old man then spat three times on the maiden's head and vanished. Máriskó returned with the strawberries to her master, and from that moment she was quite another creature. Her master,

thenceforth, was as much astonished at her extraordinary cleverness as he had formerly been at her stupidity. But the change was equally apparent to every one else, and all the marriageable young fellows, for miles around, sought her in marriage. But she was clever enough to see that her old master was in love with her, and when he proposed, she accepted him, relying on her wits to cheat the old wild-man in some way. She became her master's wife, and spent her days joyously. But, by-and-by, the day approached on which she was to have been the old wild-man's wife, and, in spite of her supernatural cleverness, she had not yet been able to think of any plan by which she might escape redeeming her promise. The nearer the day approached, the more stupid became Máriskó, and on the day itself she had such a return of her old stupidity that she set the castle on fire. The old wild-man had not only deprived her of her understanding, but he further revenged himself by spitting on her head, thereby turning her into stone. Her statue is still to be seen near the church door.

This is another form of Perault's *Riquet a la Houpe*, but shows a closer resemblance to *Kadour*, in K. O. Mayer's collection, in which the beautiful but stupid maiden gave her promise to the King of the Gnomes. The Old Man of the Woods is a distinctive character in Magyar legendary lore.—*Zeitschrift für Vergleichende Litteratur-Geschichte, Berlin.*

The Tebeles.—Much has been written of late in English newspapers as well as in those of the United States about the little war carried on in South Africa against a tribe, which is always called by those journals the Matabele. In the *Revue Chrétienne*, Paris, for December, Mr. F. H. Krüger, who seems to understand his subject thoroughly, gives an account—not at all complimentary to the British—of the origin of the war, and of the tribe against whom it is waged. He tells us that in Great Britain and the United States the name of the tribe is invariably written erroneously. The speech of the tribe belongs to what is called the Bantu family of languages, which distinguish the singular and plural of substantives by prefixes. The singular of "the" in Tebele is *ou*. The plural of *ou* is *ma*. Therefore *maTebele*—which ought always to be thus written—means men of the tribe of Tebele. They should be spoken of in English as the Tebele or Tebeles. If you say the *maTebele* you double the article.

LITERARY NOTES.

SUNDAY, December 18th, was the eighty-fifth anniversary of the birth of John G. Whittier, who was born in 1807. He never got rid of his provincial accent, and of the primitive phraseology in use in the community in which he was brought up. Thus he always spoke of sculptures and works of that kind as "graven images." He went once to see the bust of Sumner, and, on his return, expressed a liking for it, but added, "Thee knows I am no judge of graven images."

IT is generally supposed that everything written by Charles Lamb has appeared in print, but something by him, entitled "Cupid's Revenge," is shortly to be published by the Scribners. It appears that the manuscript has been in this country since 1858.

THE French Government is about to make a handsome present to the State of New York in the shape of nearly all the educational exhibit which France had at the World's Fair. The exhibit consists of the work of pupils in the primary, secondary, and normal schools. In addition to this, there will be given to the State a French pedagogic library, containing text books used in the schools, books of reference, and others. M. Torquen, who had charge of the French exhibit at the Fair, has informed the World's Fair authorities in this State of the intentions of his Government. The exhibit is now on its way to France, where some of the articles belonging to teachers will be taken out and the remainder reshipped to Albany, where the exhibit will be placed on the fifth floor of the Capitol.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

THE TERRESTRIAL PARADISE DISCOVERED.

IN the *Revue Des Deux Mondes*, for December, M. Edouard Blanc deals with *La Question du Pamir*, in his notes of a journey in Central Asia; and ingeniously and satirically suggests that, inasmuch as the site of the Garden of Eden will probably be found in the region of the Pamirs, it may be well understood how important it must be for the English, who are the "patented defenders of the Bible," to possess this ancient centre of the universe, rather than leave it in the hands of their schismatic enemies; although the air of the place cannot be breathed with comfort, and the whole ground is covered with snow for at least nine months of the year! M. Blanc's reasons for placing the Garden of Eden somewhere on this great plateau of Central Asia are as follows: Even in the present day, those domestic animals with which we are familiar, and which, in ancient times, probably accompanied man in his conquests, are found in these regions in their primitive and savage state. There are seen in abundance on the Pamir plateau a great variety of wild mountain-sheep, goats, horses, and camels, from whose ancestors the domestic animals now used among civilized people are probably descended. Quoting from the original text of Genesis, M. Blanc notices the curious identity of the river Gihon with that of the Djihoun—a name that the great River Oxus bears even now among all peoples speaking the Arabic language. Two localities in the Pamirs answer more or less to the description given in the Book of Genesis, and by referring to local etymology the "Valley of Alai," in the Kirghiz language, signifies "The Valley of Eden." Placing the original Paradise in this valley, the four great rivers would be: the Tarim, which flows to the East, represented by one of its sources, the Kizil-Sou, or the Markhan-Sou; the Sourk-Ab, which flows to the West, and which, by its junction with the Pendj, forms the Djihoun, or Oxus; the Jax-arte, which flows to the North; and, lastly, the ancient outlet of the great Lake Karakoul. By another hypothesis, the Garden of Eden would be more to the South, and in the Valley of Ouakhan, called also the Little Pamir, the place which forms the subject of the frontier disputes between England and Russia. In this case, the four rivers mentioned would be the Indus, or one of its two affluents, the Houza or the Yarkoun; the Tarim, which would be the river Pisan; and the Ak-Sou, flowing towards the North; and the Pendj, flowing towards the West. It is in the basin of the Tarim that are found not only mines of gold, but, as we read in Genesis, "there is bdelium and the onyx-stone." These regions were entirely unknown to Europeans a few years ago, and everything agrees, "apart from the delights of the place, even its mines of gold," with the accounts in Scripture of the Garden of Eden.

THE RELIGION OF THE EARLY CHINESE.

THE popular religion of the Chinese has been the subject of numerous writings, but scarcely anything has been written regarding the religious beliefs of those races who peopled the country before the introduction of Buddhism. Professor C. de Harlez, of the University of Louvain, Belgium, contributes a most instructive article on the subject to *The New World*, December. It is generally believed, that the people established on the banks of the Houang Ho, in the Twenty-third Century before Christ, came from Central Asia, and that they had a very advanced civilization, both from a moral and political point of view. But they were surrounded on all sides by tribes whose language they did not understand. These early Chinese were, however, not slow to enter into relations with distant countries, and an expedition of the Emperor Mu Wang to Central Asia brought them into contact with Bactriana and Assyria. About 600 B. C., numerous

vessels came to visit the ports of the Empire and brought there, together with precious freight, the missionaries of the religion of the stars, of fire, and of the stellar gods and their myths. Still later, the Buddhists introduced into China several of the Indian Devas, and especially the belief in the infernal regions, and their sombre divinities. In the meantime, the Chinese had received the teaching of its two greatest philosophers, Confucius and Lao-tze, whose doctrines exercised a decisive influence upon the religious beliefs of their fellow-citizens. The first teacher, in reestablishing the ancient usages, considerably weakened the faith of the people in a personal God, the second teacher, in creating the system of "Tao," under a Brahmanic influence, opened the way to all kinds of innovations, and gave rise, though involuntarily, to that polytheistic and superstitious character which dishonors the Chinese religion to-day. But the beliefs of the earliest races of China were of the simplest kind. They believed in one personal God, the sovereign over heaven and mankind, and the master of empires, although the books of the Chinese do not tell us that they regarded God as the creator of the world. They do not seem to have been concerned with the origin of things. This God they called "supreme emperor" or "Shang-ti," and considered his position in heaven similar to that of the Sovereign-master on earth. They believed, likewise, in spirits of an intellectual nature inhabiting heaven or earth, and in charge of the different elements. These spirits, they said, watched over the moral law, and observed the actions of men, penetrating even to the depths of the hearts, seeing everything, even the invisible, and aiding in the recompense of the good and the punishment of the wicked. It was not fear that gave rise to the conception of the divinity among these ancient people, for they represented God to themselves with all the traits of a good and compassionate father, and in their eyes the Emperor, who represented the divinity, should be to them the "Fa Mu" or the "father-mother" of his people. It was gratitude which inspired their early conceptions of God, and their offerings and sacrifices were those of gratitude rather than those of propitiation.

THE CHURCH AND PEOPLE OF CULTURE.

J. A. EKLUND.

THE "educated general public" looks upon the Church with indifference. That is a common saying, and it is true with regard to the "literary" people of to-day. They are not inimical to the Church, they are simply indifferent, or whenever they take any interest in Church matters, it is only to laugh at, or give a "rap" to, some minister. Their indifference is more dangerous than their scoffings. The latter creates life and attention, but the former brings only death.

The "upper ten thousand" care only for the Church in so far as she can "keep the rabble down." They look upon her as a political machine and as a mainstay for conventional forms. The term "Church" has to them no religious signification. They have long ago been educated out of religious notions.

These two groups, the "literary people" and "the upper ten thousand," constitute the so-called "educated general public." They are the ones who use those rather empty phrases: "educated people," "science," "the Nineteenth Century," etc., etc. It is singular how easily people are frightened by the mere use of phrases. If one desires to attack the Church, he simply speaks of the incompatibility of the Church and "advanced thought," and the victory is three-fourths gained. There is a magic in the phrase, "advanced thought", strong enough to lay a spell upon most minds. It carries everything before it, when skillfully used.

But, is the Church not to blame? Certainly. A "worldly mind" possesses her, and "selfishness" is a ruling trait, where humbleness and devotion should prevail. The Church's

intellectual status is below that of Christianity, and the people at large are better informed than most ministers. The ministers can talk about religion and expound religio-philosophical systems, but that is not sufficient. They must have religion themselves. This is too often lacking throughout Europe, especially in Sweden.

Over this dark picture there comes a little light. Here and there in Sweden, we find people who read Luther and Arndt; and, no doubt, the society *Pro fide et christianismo* distributes yearly thousands of devotional books.

Modern Individualism, the very root and characteristic of modern "advancement," is the most deadly enemy to Church life. It aims at self-reliance, while the Church claims to be the sole mistress of men's souls, and the only appointed source of spiritual life. No greater contrast is imaginable. No wonder the progressive people of to-day, the "educated general public," is such a decided opponent of the Church.

The Church in Europe has not interested herself as she should have done with the sociological problems of the times. The little that is done, and the sporadic efforts here and there count for nothing, when the flood-gates of distress are open, and danger-signals are flying everywhere.

Though the Church can not and must not be guided by "the spirit of the times," she can and she must take an active part in modern life. Let her do so, and the indifference of the "educated general public" will cease.—*Svensk Tidskrift, Upsala.*

THE SYMBOLIC CHARACTER OF CATHEDRALS.

THE symbolic and instructive character of cathedral architecture is intelligently outlined in a "profusely-illustrated" volume on "The Cathedrals of England," edited by Dr. Farrar, and published by Mr. Whittaker, of this city. Archdeacon Farrar says that no single person possesses, or can possess, the consummate culture which is requisite for the reception of full impressions upon a visit to a building of the historic and symbolic character of Westminster Abbey. To take in all the rich significance of the elaborate emblems, which extend even to the minutest details, it requires the soul of a mediæval theologian, a St. Thomas Aquinas—or a mediæval mystic, a Richard de Sancto Victore. To enter fully into the scientific and architectural interests of the building requires the training and insight of such men as Gilbert Scott, Christopher Wren, or Ruskin. To realize adequately the poetic and emotional sentiments which such a building inspires, we must have the mind and emotions of a Shakespeare, or still more of a Wordsworth, who in his famous sonnet says—

"They dreamt not of a perishable home
Who thus could build."

The artistic creations which meet the eye on every side, and

which trace the rise, the fall, the decadence, and the revival of English sculpture, could be treated adequately only by such men as Bruce Joy or Edgar Boehm. To enjoy a thorough and masterly knowledge of the history which such a place can give, needs the research and study of such historians as Macaulay, Freeman, or Washington Irving. But those who wish to be instructed in such matters

can find an admirable little manual of the architecture, symbolism, and history of the English cathedrals, compiled by Miss E. W. Boyd, head of St. Agnes's School,

Albany, which explains terms employed in these ancient buildings, and which are often unintelligible to an ordinary traveler.

Such as the *Frith*, or *Freed-Stool*, or stone chair still found in some old cathedrals and churches, and which in olden times was the last and most sacred refuge for those claiming the privilege of sanctuary. The *Hagioscope*, from which we got our English word "squint," but which in Greek was that "view of holy things," which the worshipper obtained through this oblique aperture, when seated in the side transept. The *Lich Gate*, or covered gateway, where the coffin rested until the priest and his clerks met it with the opening sentences of the burial office. And the *Sedilia*, or seats, generally on the south side of the choir, for the clergy assisting in the celebration of the Sacrament.

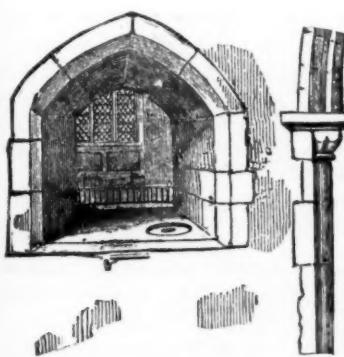
THE PULPIT AND THE PRESS.

ALFRED WILCOX.

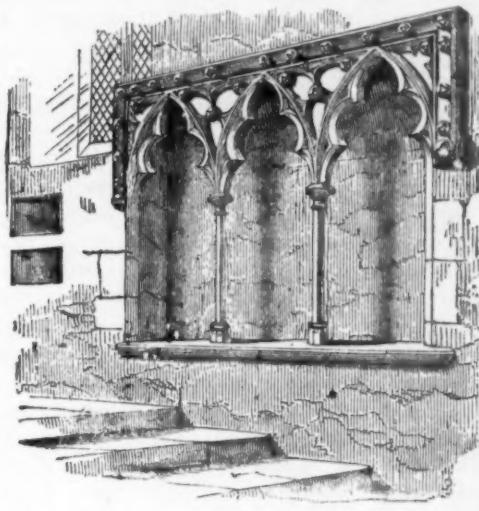
I PROPOSE in this paper to attempt a comparison between the influence of the Pulpit and that of the Press. I start with the assumption that the Pulpit and the Press have been, and are, powerful agents for the redemption of mankind. The work of the Pulpit, that is, the preaching of the Gospel, commenced when Jesus Christ left this Earth. The work of the Press began in the middle of the Fifteenth Century. The Pulpit has, therefore, the advantages and disadvantages of age. The Pulpit may claim that its origin is Divine; the Press is only the outcome of human ingenuity. Yet, just as human beings have, at times, done their best to rob the Pulpit of its Divinity, so the Press has been endowed with Divinity by the labor of humanity. The principal function of the Pulpit has been to save souls; the highest function of the Press to enlighten minds. It may be granted that the main object of the Pulpit is grander than that of the Press. Yet, again, as the Pulpit has not ignored the things of this world, so the Press has not overlooked the things of the next.

It is to the Press that we owe the growth—nay, the existence—of public opinion. It may be said, without exaggeration, that Englishmen are indebted to the Press for the best acts of legislation which have been placed on the Statute-book during the last two centuries. For, the Press, whatever its faults, has invariably espoused the cause of the weak. It has insisted that there should be the same Laws for the rich as for the poor. It has over and over again proclaimed, that the good of the greatest number should be the first consideration of philanthropists, and the guiding principle of legislation. In a word, if it had not been for the Press, the human race would be little better than babes in knowledge. The Press has rendered retrogression impossible, and must now go on, nothing daunted, until progression is merged in perfection.

But, proceeding to examine the credit account of the Pulpit, it will, I think, be conceded that the exposition of the Bible,



HAGIOSCOPE.



SEDLIA.

and the declaration of the Gospel in all lands, do not, by any means, exhaust the items. The chief end and aim of every Christian priest and minister, no matter what his Church, has been to convince men and women that good is good, and evil, evil. There are some who do not hesitate to contend that if the Church had been confined to its mission, it would hardly have been possible for detractors to have made themselves heard. But, putting aside for the moment errors in teaching and faults in teachers, it cannot be gainsaid that, by the agency of the Pulpit, souls have been saved from putrefaction and death. If the Press has slain its tens of thousands, the Pulpit has slain more than its thousands. From the Pulpit, vice has been sternly rebuked, folly chided, indifference disparaged, idleness censured, pride denounced, cruelty condemned, and envy, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness held up to execration. From the Pulpit, virtue has been extolled, wisdom praised, zeal commended, humility panegyrized, gentleness applauded, and charity, the first of the virtues, exalted. The Pulpit ordained, as some put it, to teach men that they live in a city which does not continue, has not omitted to warn them that their future condition depends upon their present. The ablest of preachers have dwelt on the here, not less than on the hereafter. It is quite true that some of the successes of the Pulpit could not have been communicated without the aid of the Press, but, on the other hand, the Press is not free from obligations to the Pulpit. The Pulpit ceased to be supreme when the Press was introduced; but the two agencies run each other closely still.

I pass on to my main point: a comparison of the evil which has been effected both by Pulpit and by Press. Is it not the case that the Pulpit has been employed in every age, as a channel to propagate error? Has not the Pulpit, times without number, been the vehicle by which the repression of liberty, alike of thought and of action, has been urged? Has not the Pulpit denied the right of the individual to keep the key of his own conscience. Romanism has been hated, not because of its gorgeous vestments and forms, but because of its pretensions to infallibility, to sovereignty over the mind and conscience.

The Anglican and Nonconformist Churches, if free from this reproach, they, too, have taught low ideals and degrading dogma, and liberally dealt out damnation to all who would not believe as they believed. Nor have the private lives of their Clergy been always free from scandal and reproach. Thousands have recoiled in disgust from religion of any kind because they could not endure the hypocrisy of the Chadbands, who regard preaching as a trade and resort to the worst of trade tricks.

But the Press, too, is chargeable with a large measure of ill, for it has contributed in more than light measure to the woes which, at different times, have afflicted the classes and the masses, and to the fostering of vice by its pernicious stories, and if it be agreed that the influence of printed matter is greater than the spoken word, it must be concluded that if the Press has done more good than the Pulpit, it is responsible for more evil. But I make no effort to solve these problems.—*The Humanitarian, London, December.*

NOTES.

THE new editor of *Christian Thought*, the organ of the American Institute of Christian Philosophy, is Dr. Amory H. Bradford, of Monclair, who succeeds the late Charles F. Deems as President of the Institute.

THE REV. ARTHUR H. BAYNES, D. D., has been consecrated in England, Bishop of Natal, Africa, and thus the old Colenso schism disappears, and with it also the Bishopric of Maritzburg, established when Colenso was deposed by the English Church.

COUNT BERNSTORFF, in his account of Germany, says the Emperor William takes a hearty interest in religion, and the Empress is "a living and earnest Christian in the deepest sense of the word." The

Count affirms that the educated classes are more inclined to religion than they used to be, although German theology tends, more than ever, towards skepticism.

AT Nagoya, in Japan, the Buddhists assembled, when the Rev. David Spencer was dedicating a church a short time ago, and, upon a given signal, smashed the lamps, scattered the oil upon the worshipers, and broke the doors and windows. The native Government, however, afforded the necessary protection to the missionaries, and the Buddhist bigots were punished.

DR. THEODORE L. CUYLER, in his address at the annual dinner of the Presbyterian Union of New York City, said that Presbyterianism did not need any new clothes. "Least of all did it need to be tricked out in borrowed toggery. What it wanted was more warmth under its old ribs, more grip in its right hand, and more of the Chalmers-like fire in its pulpits to kindle souls and to make the rafters roar."

THE new Master of Balliol, in succession to the late Professor Jowett, is Mr. Edward Caird. Mr. Caird gained a first-class in classics at Moderations, in 1862; a first-class in *Literis Humanioribus*, in 1863; and the Pusey and Ellerton Hebrew Scholarship, in 1861. He is Professor of Moral Philosophy in the University of Glasgow, and was admitted to the degree of D.C.L. (*honoris causa*), at Oxford, in 1892.

THE COUNTESS CONSTANCE WAEHMEISTER, who was a personal friend of the late Madame Blavatsky, says that at the time when the Theosophistic leader was engaged in writing "The Secret Doctrine," she professed to receive her intuition from the other world, but that, notwithstanding this supermundane power, Madame Blavatsky did not disdain to verify her quotations by having passages looked up in rare books only to be found at the Vatican or the British Museum.

IN the death of the Rev. Dr. Steel, of Sydney, Australia, the intelligence of which has just come to hand, the Christian Church in those parts loses one of its greatest ornaments. Dr. Steel was connected with the Presbyterian body. For a series of years he edited *Meliora*, a journal of social science, and also *The Australian Witness*. He published works numbering some dozen volumes, including "Doing Good," "Lives Made Sublime," "The Achievements of Youth," etc.

THE MOST REV. ARCHBISHOP RENÉ VILETTE, who received his consecration from a perfectly regular, but extremely obscure, Jacobite succession in Ceylon, is happy over the accession of an immense Polish congregation in Detroit, which has been for a long time in rebellion against the Roman Catholic Bishop of that diocese. Meanwhile his American followers have left or repudiated him, and are about to indicate their choice for a real American Bishop, by a formal election.

MUCH interest has been excited in London by the circumstance that Mr. Fletcher, the editor of *The Daily Chronicle*, London, has been speaking on the subject of "Christian Ethics and Practical Politics." Mr. Fletcher is reported to have said, with emphasis: "You can govern in accordance with the principles laid down by Jesus Christ in the Sermon on the Mount—that charter of man's redemption which He sealed with His blood—and it is only in so far as you honestly attempt to do so, that you can hope to arrive at anything like a civilized order of things." Readers of *The Daily Chronicle* are beginning to understand the source and the aim of the new spirit which has latterly pervaded that radical journal.

RELIGIOUS HUMOR.

CHRISTMAS is over. As Sidney Smith says, "The ordinances of the Church are tolerably well kept up—the rich keep the feasts and the poor keep the fasts."

A LITTLE girl in a Sunday-school, in answer to the teacher's question, "What is bearing false witness against your neighbor?" said, "It is when nobody did anything, and somebody went and told it."

THE late Bishop Magee was once taken to church by a lady to hear a preacher whom she adored. "Oh! what a saint in the pulpit!" she said, as they came out of church. "But, oh! what a martyr in the pew!" replied the Bishop.

A CLERGYMAN having had his boots cleaned, paid the boy, with a considerable degree of haughtiness. When the gentleman had got a little way off, the rude little boy shouted out: "Hi, there! all the polish you've got, is on your boots, and I gave it ye."

IT is related by a Buffalo newspaper that, not long ago, Bishop Cleveland Coxe sent for a reporter and said: "I should like to correct the proof-sheet of my prayer. You newspaper men and the printers are so unfamiliar with prayer that you are pretty sure to bungle it up badly."

SCIENCE.

WHAT WE PROPOSE TO DO.

It is proposed to make this department a unique feature of THE LITERARY DIGEST, and to give its readers the fruit of the most important investigations of the most eminent of the world's scientists at first hand, as nearly as may be in a publication of this kind. This century is distinguished above all others for its extreme activity in every form of scientific work, and, this being the case, it is remarkable what limited facilities are offered by the public Press for communicating the results of this work to the non-technical reader. The scientific investigator publishes an account of a course of experiments—the hard labor of many months—in a journal or in the proceedings of some learned society, where it is as much lost to the general public as if it had been filed in the Registrar's office. Even if it were accessible, the technical language in which it is expressed would either prevent the ordinary reader from understanding it at all, or would convey to him little idea of its true importance and its bearing on what is already known. Hence, the discoveries of such men either never reach the public at all, or they are inadequately presented, with others, in a popular magazine-article six months or a year after they are familiar to scientific men.

THE LITERARY DIGEST purposed to go at once to these original sources of information and to present to its readers these records of scientific exploration almost in the words of the adventurous explorers themselves. The record of scientific achievement will thus be presented as it is made week after week, instead of waiting for it to be gathered up at second or third hand from some haphazard gleaner.

The advantages are obvious. Some of the chief ones are as follows:

1. The ordinary business man can read in simple, every-day language exactly what the world's most eminent investigators are doing week by week.
2. The technical student who cannot afford, or does not have the time, to keep the run of a score of technical journals, will have their cream offered him, with references which enable him to obtain fuller information, if he desires.
3. The high-school pupil may bring his text-book absolutely down to date—something that his teacher is not always able to do at present.
4. The public at large will become familiar with the great workers in science instead of only with the expositors, as at present: in other words, the explorers in biology, in electricity, in archaeology will take their rightful place by the side of the geographical explorer, instead of remaining unknown to the general public, while the daily paper gives its columns to him.

It may be stated again that, so far as the editor knows, the information thus presented to the public will be such as can be obtained nowhere else in the world, but in the pages of THE LITERARY DIGEST.

ALUMINUM FOR COOKING-POTS.

THE successful and economical production of aluminum from common clay, by the aid of electricity, led to its being proclaimed as the "metal of the future," and to its being recommended especially for cooking-pots, for which purpose, it was prophesied, that it was not only fit to compete with enamel ware, nickel-plate, etc., but that it would soon oust all these things from the kitchen. But scarcely had it been brought into use before a warning cry was raised that it was acted on by the food-substances and spoiled their taste; that it quickly wore out; and, more serious still, that it poisoned the food and made it prejudicial to health.

From the scientific point of view, all metals are poisonous. All the metallic salts poison the blood, on being introduced into the circulation. But as we do not administer alumina by subcutaneous injection, the question for investigation was whether aluminum salts received into the stomach and bowels were taken up by the blood. The question was not to be settled without direct experiment, for while the salts of lead are thus absorbed, the salts of manganese are not. The experiments made on a large number of animals were decisive in favor of the new metal. It does not pass from the bowels into the circulation.

Still more important were the experiments on human beings. Two physicians, respectively 26 and 35 years of age, of good physical frame and in perfect health, took a gramme (15.432 grs.) of acetate of alumina daily, with their second breakfast. Neither of them experienced any loss of appetite nor other inconvenience from taking it. On this experiment, the Board of Health of Berlin based the conclusion that no injurious results were to be feared from the use of aluminum vessels in the preparation and storage of food.

Experiments with cooking in aluminum vessels were nevertheless persisted in at the Frederick William Institute at Ber-

lin. The two laboratory employés cooked all their food—meat, vegetables, and coffee—for the space of six months, in aluminum vessels, and no evil result was experienced. Both enjoyed thoroughly good health during the whole period. This experiment led the medical department of the Ministry of War to the conclusion that, from the sanitary point of view, there are no objections to the use of aluminum vessels for drinking-cups or cooking-pots.

About this period, however, there was a general outcry against the military field-flasks on the ground that they spoiled the taste of the coffee or other fluid carried in them. Investigation showed, however, that this was not due to the aluminum itself, but to the employment of a mixture of lard, tallow, and similar substances as a filling, in their preparation. It was found that the least trace of this mixture remaining in the flask was sufficient to affect the taste of any liquid carried in it, but that it soon wore off with use. These drinking-flasks are now drawn and pressed out of a single sheet, and require no filling in preparation; and in the vessels thus made, food and drinks may be kept for weeks without any change of taste. It may be added, too, that vegetables and even sauer-kraut cooked or kept in aluminum vessels neither change their natural color nor acquire any bad taste.

The second part of the investigation was directed to the economic aspect of the question. Is this light ware durable? or is it comparatively soon worn out by the wear and tear of cooking and cleaning?

In this direction, the results of the investigation were very instructive. Like all the baser or non-noble metals, aluminum is acted upon by the contact of food and liquids. It has, moreover, one especial foe in tannic acid, which, by its action on the vessel containing it, produces unpleasant results. Any fluid containing tannin, as cognac or coffee, produces brownish-black spots on the inside of the vessel, and, after a time, the fluid itself becomes muddy, flocculent, and unappetizing. For these purposes, aluminum vessels cannot, therefore, be recommended without qualification. At the same time, it may be said that coffee, the soldiers' common drink, is little affected in twenty-four hours, and is rarely carried so long. Salt solutions and common drinking-water produce white spots, but these are unimportant, and like the black spots can be removed with hot water and a little sand.

These comparatively unimportant drawbacks are offset by many advantages—lightness, freedom from rust, and from danger of poison, in comparison with other metals; and, in comparison with the old glass-flasks, they have the advantage that they can be filled with boiling coffee without danger of breaking. The War Department had, therefore, no hesitation in recommending their adoption.

By cooking salt and acid food in aluminum vessels, a portion of the aluminum is dissolved, and, at the outset, the amount is so considerable that the earlier experiments led it to be inferred that the vessel would wear out rapidly. Experiment showed, however, that the erosive action of the salt and acid constantly diminished. This result was traced to the action of the small amount of silica ($\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 per cent.) contained in the ordinary aluminum of commerce. It exists in a finely divided state, and these particles, being laid bare by the removal of an outer covering of aluminum, constitute after a while an almost unbroken surface of a species of enamel, impervious to the attacks of the vegetable acids.

The discovery of this fact is of first class importance to the aluminum trade, as it paves the way to the preparation of aluminum vessels with a protective coat. If success be attained in this direction, the last objection to the use of aluminum for cooking purposes will disappear. It is fortunate, however, that the vessels now made acquire a protective coat by use, and care should be taken that this is not removed by scouring. Aluminum pots are best cleaned with hot water, and not too hard a brush, they should not be scoured, nor

should soda or other alkaline solution of great strength be employed.

That aluminum cooking-pots may be used without danger of poisoning the food, has been sufficiently demonstrated, but whether the "clay silver" will become the "metal of the future" for the kitchen, is a question not to be solved in the laboratory. That must be determined by practical experience. One point in favor of aluminum is deserving of consideration. The worn-out vessels, like those of copper, have a commercial value.—*Die Gartenlaube, Leipzig, Germany.*

RECENT SCIENCE.

A New Recipe for Longevity.—A physician who has just died at the age of one hundred and seven, made known before his death, the secret of his longevity. All he did, in order to reach that age, was to place his bed so that it stood north and south, in the direction of the great magnetic currents. It has been remarked that the flow of the electric current is more intense in a northerly direction during the night than during the day. In considering the favorable effects of the current so often experimented on, it has become evident that turning the head towards the north or rather slightly towards the east, you are under the best conditions for having sound sleep. The influence of the magnetic current on the human body was proved long ago, and, in 1765, a Doctor Clarick, at Göttingen, used to cure the toothache, by turning to the north the face of the person on whom he operated and touching the aching tooth with the south pole of a magnetic bar. If, in order to live to old age, it is sufficient to sleep from north to south, it is worth while taking the trouble to change the position of one's bed.—*The Journal des Débats, Paris.*

Artificial Diamonds.—At the Academy of Sciences, M. Moissan announced recently that, in continuing his researches on the synthesis of the diamond by means of the electric furnace, he has just obtained two compounds well worthy of attention. These bodies are silicide of carbon and boride of carbon. They are of excessive hardness, and cut rubies, steel, or diamonds. M. Berthelot asked M. Moissan if, in the researches made previous to his own on the subject of artificial diamonds, chemists had not sometimes mistaken for diamonds very dense compounds similar to those to which reference had just been made. M. Moissan replied that he believed errors of the kind might easily occur when analysts are not exactly acquainted with all the characteristics of diamonds. By only bearing in mind their density and property of cutting all other gems, errors may frequently have been made. But, being at present aware of the characteristic of diamonds to burn in oxygen, and to produce four times their weight of carbonic acid, it is now difficult to confound them with any other body.—*Scientific American, New York.*

A Seismic Photochronograph.—In *L'Électriciste*, for November, Dr. A. Caucani describes an instrument for recording photographically the precise time at which an earthquake-shock is felt at the observing-station. This is done by obtaining a photograph of the face of a chronometer at the instant of the shock. In the apparatus in question, the chronometer is illuminated for an instant by an incandescent lamp, thrown into circuit by any one of the seismic instruments in the observatory. The mechanism, which is rather complicated, consists essentially of a horizontal lever, carrying a pan with nine potassium-bichromate cups on one arm, while the other is provided with weights, and is kept in position by the raised arm of an electro-magnet. When the circuit of the latter is completed by one of the seismoscopes, the armature is attracted, the bichromate pots are raised, and the zinc carbon couples fixed above them are immersed in the liquid, thus supplying the current for the lamp. After about a quarter of a second, the lamp-circuit is broken by one of the weights sliding off the lever, and the whole apparatus is automatically adjusted for the next shock. It has been in use in the Rocca di Papa Observatory, and has worked well.

Bunya-Bunya.—The native name for a tree, which is very highly esteemed in Australia, is Bunya-Bunya. It often attains a height of 100 to 150 feet. It bears cones as large as a man's head. Its seeds, an inch and a half long, and three-quarters of an inch broad, are greatly liked as food. The yield is not abundant, for the tree bears

fruit but once in three years. The harvest, which occurs in January, is a festival for the Australians. For very many years they have kept an account of the *Araucarias* growing in the neighborhood of their villages, and have divided them among the tribes, which, in turn, have divided the portion assigned them among the different families. The group of trees allotted to each family is hereditary property, transmitted from generation to generation, and this custom is regarded very favorably by the English authorities, which endeavor, as much as possible, to keep it alive. According to one authority, the native, after being fed for a certain length of time on the seeds of *Araucaria*, have a strong craving for animal food, and this craving, in former times, led to quarrels among the tribes, which were always followed by scenes of cannibalism.—*La Revue des Sciences Naturelles Appliquées, Paris.*

Cure of Hydrophobia.—Tizzoni and Cantani have published (*Deutsch. Med. Zeit.*) reports of experiments on the cure of hydrophobia after actual outbreak. They found that an alcoholic precipitate from the serum of highly-immunized animals not only caused protection of the organism against rabies, but possessed this action in such a high degree that it also cured rabies, even after the first symptoms of the disease had made their appearance. It has also been announced, in the *Riforma Medica*, that in the Pasteur Institute of Bologna, the first cure of hydrophobia in an early advanced stage was effected by a special mode of the Pasteur treatment. A man bitten by a rabid dog, who had subjected himself to Pasteur's preventive treatment, was seized with the phenomena of paralytic rabies. Paralysis having progressed from the lumbar region over the whole organism, bladder and rectum included, intravenous injections of the fixed virus were administered, whereupon the painful symptoms gradually diminished, and finally perfect cure was accomplished.

Early Man in Central America.—Evidences of the existence of man in the early neolithic age were discovered by the Spaniards about the beginning of the Sixteenth Century. They include several well-executed stone statues, with numerous remains of unadorned pottery, which were recently described by Mr. J. Crawford. They were all discovered in a small valley on the west face of the mountain island of Momotombito. Mr. Crawford's examination of the locality and the handiwork, leads him to believe "that the aborigines, the sculptors of the stone images found on the island, came from Polynesia, over the land route or chain of almost-connected islands then existing across the Pacific Ocean," and that the latest subsidence of twenty-five feet, as recorded on the island, and the Western part of Nicaragua, and the consequent synchronous activity of all the volcanoes in that region, both occurring during the time when the sculptors were carving stones into images of types of their own people, caused the sculptors and their tribe to migrate eastward (the only safe route), and seek a home on the side of the very fertile and non-volcanic Amerique mountains, where their probable descendants—the Ameriques—now reside.—*Nature, London.*

Electric Tanning.—A few years ago, the process of electric tanning, which is now being extensively used in Europe, was presented to some of the leading tannery proprietors in this country, and was condemned by them on the ground that, even if the process possessed all the advantages claimed for it in the way of expediting the production without injury to the product, there would be no money in it. Now it is announced that the largest tannery in Switzerland is to be reconstructed and enlarged by means of an electric process.—*The Engineering Magazine, New York.*

How Old is the Earth?—This is a subject of very general interest to speculative minds, and one that has engaged the especial attention both of physicists and geologists. Sir William Thomson, now Lord Kelvin, was among the earliest to approach the problem, and he based his calculations on the rate of the Earth's loss of heat by radiation, and concluded that the time which has elapsed since the consolidation of the surface of the globe, ranges somewhere between twenty million and four hundred million years. Another eminent physicist, Prof. Geo. H. Darwin, computes from the influence of tidal friction in retarding the earth's rotation that probably fifty-seven million years have elapsed since the moon's mass was shed from the revolving molten earth, long before the formation of

its crust. Prof. Guthrie Tait affirms that approximately ten million years are as much as the physicist can allow to the geologist. Geologists generally have been disposed to assume a far longer period, basing their calculation on the present rate of denudation of river beds, the erosion of land surfaces, and the thickness of the sedimentary rocks. The figures thus reached range from twenty-eight millions to several hundred million years for the earth's age. But while the estimates for the whole period vary so greatly, there is a fairly general agreement as to the relative ages of the several geologic periods. The ratios reached allow to the recent or quaternary period one sixty-fourth part of all time since the beginning of the Cambrian period. In the current number of *The Popular Science Monthly*, Prof. Warren Upham weighs the evidence on both sides, and assuming one hundred thousand years for the whole quaternary, and basing his calculations of the duration of preceding ages on the changes of fauna and flora, he reaches from two to four million years for the probable duration of the tertiary period, and about a hundred millions for the deposition of the stratified rocks. These calculations may be open to very important revision in the future, but as Professor Upham remarks, this limit of probable geologic duration seems fully worthy to take the place of the once almost unlimited assumptions of geologists and writers on the evolution of life.

New Arctic Land.—The arctic skipper, Hans Johannessen, of Hammerfest, Norway, has heard from old Yatusks that, from the highest points of the Northern shores of the New Siberian Islands, a lofty land has been discerned to the Northwest, at a distance of about fifteen nautical miles. He thinks, therefore, that should Nansen not steer too close to the coast, this new land might be seen from the mast-head. And should the state of the ice be at all favorable, Nansen will, in all probability, attempt to take up his Winter quarters there, instead of in the New Siberian Islands.—*Nature, London*.

Poison in the Cup.—It may seem a startling assertion to make, but it is nevertheless a true one, namely, that more people are killed by drinking water than are killed by drinking alcohol in all its various forms. Absolutely pure water is harmless in any quantity, but, unfortunately, it may appear pure to the ordinary observer, while impregnated with the deadliest poisons. As water is a food that both rich and poor absolutely require, it is important that it should always be procurable pure. This, I maintain, is far more important than any one of the thousand and one articles that make up the daily dietary of the people. The State cannot safeguard the health of the people more effectually than by passing and enforcing laws which will prevent drinking-water being contaminated by sewage.—*N. E. Yorke-Davis, L.R.C.P., in Gentleman's Magazine, London*.

The Magnetization of Steel Rails.—Some interesting experiments have been carried out by M. Vinot, a French engineer, in regard to the magnetization of steel rails. A portion of the line between Bordeaux and Cetee was utilized, the left-hand track serving for the trains coming from the latter town, while on the right-hand track the trains run in the opposite direction. On the experimental section chosen, the rails were laid in a direction at right angles to the magnetic meridian, or, in other words, from west to east, and it was found that when a pocket-compass was placed on one of the joints in the left-hand track, the needle pointed exactly in the direction of the line of rails, the north pole being turned toward the town of Cetee. With the same compass, similarly placed on the right-hand track, the needle again pointed in the direction of the line of the rails, but the north pole this time was turned toward Bordeaux. The secret of this singular phenomenon was conclusively demonstrated. The distances allowed for expansion between rail-ends varied from about one-tenth to one-half inch, producing a very perceptible shock on the passage of trains, from the respective depressions and elevations of the ends of the rails and their influence on the car-wheels; and these shocks, it was found, developed a south polarity in those rail-ends in which the concussion took place.—*The Railway Review, Chicago*.

Theory of the Sun.—In a memoir, published by the Royal Academy of Science of Amsterdam, in 1892, read at the Congress of Astronomy and Astro-Physics, in Chicago, 1893, the author, A.

Brester, Jr., combats the current hypothesis of solar eruptions as inadequate to account for the more or less irregular or periodic phenomena exhibited by the Sun. Rejecting this hypothesis, he arrives at the conception of a relatively tranquil gaseous Sun, of the same matter as our Earth. On this hypothesis, he says, it is possible to discover from the well known properties of this matter what is the cause of its immobility, and to demonstrate that this same cause which keeps the mass in repose, must also produce "chemical luminescence," and, thereby, produce the moving flashes that have often the deceptive appearance of great material eruptions. In support of his conclusion, he cites the continuous stratification of the solar atmosphere, as demonstrated conclusively by the spectroscope; the stratification of eruptive prominences which, showing certain metallic vapors near their bases only, do not harmonize with the idea of homogeneous gaseous masses shooting in a few moments from the depths of the photosphere to elevations of hundreds of millions of metres. He argues, further, from the forms of the prominences when they are disrupted; and, again, from the perfect quiet observed in the photosphere in the immediate neighborhood of what appear to be terrific eruptions, that these phenomena are absolutely inconsistent with the prevailing theory of numerous eruptions in full activity on the surface of the Sun. His explanation of the principal solar phenomena is a chemical one, and he concludes that the cause of the prominences is also that of the spots, and of the coronal rays, and that this common cause is of such a nature as to distribute these phenomena periodically and in parallel zones over the surface of the Sun.

The Pharaohs of Syrian Stock.—Recent researches seem to reveal that Egypt has always been very much under the influence of foreigners. It is evident that the tall, fair complexioned, light-haired, dominant race, represented in the Egyptian paintings, were Syrians. When Rameses II. succeeded in restoring the Theban priesthood, and oppressed the foreigners, their city was razed to the ground, and is to-day only known as the "Mound of the Syrians." In the time of Rameses II. there was worked a large alabaster quarry, in which are inscribed the names of Rameses and his son, Menephtah I., so that we have now a quarry in which, perhaps, the oppressed Jews had to work. There is no reason to suppose that this hard work was confined to the Hebrews alone, but in all probability fell on all Asiatics alike throughout the dominions of the tyrannical monarch.—*Babylonian and Oriental Record, London*.

The Typhus Bacillus Discovered.—Professor Dr. Fraenckel, of Berlin, announces that he has discovered a typhus bacillus; and that by using this bacillus in vaccination, he has produced a rapid, benign course of the fever. Professor Dr. Rumpf has cultivated an anti-fever bacillus which, he says, will cure typhus in eight days.—*Sanitarian, New York*.

Weight of Molecules.—The weight of a molecule of hydrogen, as given by an eminent authority, says the *Chemist and Druggist*, is approximately 0.000,000,000,000,000,000,04 of a gramme; multiplying this inconceivably small number by 55, the atomic weight of iron, the weight of a molecule of iron is ascertained—0.000,000,000,000,000,000,002,2 gramme. In the sulphocyanide test we are able to detect the presence of thirty-three ten-millionths of a gramme of iron; dividing this number by the weight of one molecule of iron, we find that this apparently delicate test is unable to indicate to our senses a less number of molecules than 1,500,000,000,000.

What Dreams Are Made of.—Speaking very generally, one may say that during sleep, the brain does an immense amount of sorting and pigeon-holing of impressions. It would also appear, that some process akin to stock-taking, and the rummaging of out-of-the-way corners, also goes on when the judgment and the will are taking a holiday. In considering the raw material of dreams, we must take into account a certain amount of cerebral activity during the whole period of sleep—the unbroken current of ideas that passes through the sleeping brain, and which reveals itself to the unconscious ego only when some disturbing element intervenes. We may compare it to an invisible and silent river, flowing by without betraying its presence, save when there is a splash of a fish or a falling stone or some foaming eddy when a rock breaks the smooth surface.—*Dr. Louis Robinson, in The North American Review, December*.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE TARIFF MINORITY REPORT.

The Minority Report on the Wilson Tariff Bill may be characterized as a vigorous, if not savage, attack upon the proposed measure, which it designates as a "cowardly makeshift," a "Tariff-tinkering Bill," the like of which has disturbed the conditions of business so many times within the last thirty years; as a departure from the announced principles of the Chicago platform, as differing from the existing Tariff Law only in degree, as tending to cause an appalling deficit, to increase business prostration, to favor the manufacturer by giving him cheap raw material, to throw all the onus of taxation on the consumer, and to bring our working classes into direct competition with cheap foreign labor. The following extracts indicate the general character of the Report.

"The most surprising thing about this Bill is the fact that this proposition to raise revenue will lower the revenue of this country \$74,000,000 below the revenue of 1893, which was only \$2,000,000 above our expenses. This fact, and the other fact that by this Bill the larger part of the burden of taxation is transferred from foreigners and borne by our own citizens, should always be kept in mind during the discussion. Had the Committee, in making what the Chairman on the floor of the House has called a "Political Bill," followed the plain, uncompromising declaration of the party which they represent, and abolished Protection, giving us a Tariff for revenue only, our task is commenting upon the result of the Committee's efforts would have been much more simple. The Bill would then have been a straightforward, manly attempt to carry out pledges, and would have placed in issue two great principles, and have led to a clear and comprehensible discussion.

"That, however, has not been the issue, but instead of that a newer and fresher plan has been devised which those who stand by principle and the Chicago platform may still designate as a plan to foster and coddle American industries, to maintain classes, and to perpetuate taxation for other purposes than revenue only. As to this new plan, the very first question one is disposed to ask is: Why disturb existing business relations if there is to be no change in principle? If we are still to have Protection, why take this time to cause a readjustment when the business conditions are of such a character that the greatest amount of disaster will be the result?

"All the objections so often urged by the dominant party against the existing system, we repeat, lie against this Bill. The difference is only one of degree. If the present system be "robbery," as these men have iterated and reiterated, the proposed system is precisely the same.

"Another serious general objection to the Bill is that it decreases the revenue, according to the calculations usually made by the Treasury Department, as compared with 1893, about \$74,000,000. This large deficit, coming as it does upon a depleted Treasury, is rather appalling in a Bill for revenue only. How this great hole in our resources as a Nation is to be filled no one knows. At this date, not even the Committee itself knows, unless the President, anticipating in his Message to Congress the Report of the Committee on Ways and Means, shall afford to the Committee itself its wished-for clew.

"Against the consideration of such a Bill, creating such a deficit, and leaving it unaccounted for, the minority vainly protested when the Bill was laid before the Committee. Who, of sound and statesmanlike mind, would dare to create a deficit of \$74,000,000, and blindly vote it with no plan in sight whereby the Government could meet its expenditures? That same protest we make to the House and to the country.

"The Bill ought not to be reported without the Internal Revenue Bill, which is to make up the deficiency. Are we to pass this Bill, and then be coerced into the other? Who knows, if they were presented together, that we might not prefer to stay where we are? The progress of this attempt at what has been called reform has already created such feeling that the country is stirred all over.

"We have not thought it desirable to make any appeals to passion or to prejudice. So far from that, we have taken thus far no notice of the condition of business now, which is terrible, and of the workingmen, which beggars description. There is no need for us to present this to the country. It is presenting itself. In a hundred representative cities where the number of employed exceeds 2,500,000 people, fully one-third, by the most conservative estimate, are without employment. These are engaged in the Protected industries. Those who are not, and who thought they were beyond the touch of the Tariff, now know the solid fact that all industries are prosperous, or none. Spread this over all the country, as you must, and the result will startle even the unthinking. It is not necessary for us to bring this to public view. No ingenuity can keep it out of everybody's face and eyes. Workingmen all over the country are expressing their deep and sorrowful feeling. We will not strive in any way to increase the turmoil which this Bill has created. An end can be put to all this by the defeat of this Bill, and to the accomplishment of this every energy should be bent. The best way to put an end to this agitation, is to put an end to the causes."

Tariff-Tinkering.

The thing that excites Mr. Reed's gravest disapprobation is the alleged fact that the Committee has "presented a Bill which is only another Tariff-tinkering Bill, the like of which has disturbed the conditions of business so many times during the last thirty years." This is charming. Mr. Reed, with an affectation of *naïveté* that is all his own, expresses his peculiar horror of "Tariff-tinkering," and

calls attention with melancholy emphasis to the deplorable effects of that unworthy practice for the past thirty years. It is as if a rumseller who had watched an inebriate steadily sinking under his progressive doses of alcohol should find him in the hands of a sensible and humane physician and protest against the gradual reduction of the poison. Thirty years takes us back to the Civil War, when duties on imports were levied crudely, but with an avowed and generally sincere intention to secure revenue from them. From that time to this, there have been some score of "Tariff-tinkering Bills" passed by the party to which Mr. Reed has lent the very important aid of his keen and polished mind, and he will search the record in vain for more than one of which the effect was not to advance duties—and that one was the slight horizontal reduction Bill of 1872. He will remember, though we fear that he will forget to state it in debate, that the legislation by which the Tariff was made heavily and progressively Protective, for some years after the war, did not relate to the customs duties at all, but simply repealed the high internal taxes that were levied during the war, to offset which was the purpose of the import duties to the extent of fully one-half their amount. This repeal not only made the net effect of the import duties fully Protective, but it more than doubled that effect. Yet it was not so understood by the people, who flattered themselves that they were being relieved of the burdens of war-taxes.

This tremendous and subtle piece of "Tariff-tinkering" did not, however, satisfy its beneficiaries. On the contrary, from that moment increase of appetite did grow with what it fed upon, and the score of increases in the doses of stimulation to which we have referred were undertaken and continued until, in 1890, the final McKinley debauch took place, and the patient, trembling on the verge of delirium, was ordered to reverse his habits. That is what Mr. Reed objects to. We are not surprised that he objects. He is, in a very intimate sense, a part of the thing to be reformed. And now, when the country has found out his party and him, and has condemned them over and again at the polls all he can say to the Bill which is designed to undo the evil he is largely responsible for with as little shock as possible to the business interests of the country, is that it is a "Tariff-tinkering Bill" like his own. The force of impudence could no further go.—*The Times (Dem.), New York.*

Tariff-tinkering during the past thirty years, and especially during the past three, has caused Mr. Wilson, and not Mr. Reed, to be leader of the House at the present time.—*The Evening Post, New York.*

The Same Old Chaff.

It is a misuse of words to call the deliverance of Mr. Reed against the Wilson Bill a "report." It is simply a stump-speech. It is the same old flail, the same old straw, only mustier and more barren than ever, and the same fruitless old dull thud on the threshing-floor. . . . What reason or relevancy is there in beating out the old chaff again? Does it make a fact of a fallacy to have it shrieked with heightened shrillness through the nasal passages of Reed instead of sounded from the sepulchral chest of McKinley?

The man from Maine, with his fertility and strength of mind, ought to be ashamed to repeat in an alleged report to the House, the piling platitude which the man from Ohio reserves for the backwoods stumps—that by the Wilson Bill "the larger part of the burden of taxation is transferred from foreigners and borne by our own citizens." . . . The entire "report" is an impudent impeachment of the intelligence of the American people. It not only scorns their repeated verdict, but tells them they were fools in rendering it.—*The World (Dem.), New York.*

It Shows the Wickedness of the Bill.

The report clearly, forcibly, and logically exposes the fallacies of the Bill, and shows how detrimental to the trade and industries of the country it would be if enacted into Law.

The Report takes up the schedules of the Wilson Bill seriatim, and shows its damaging effects in detail. Coal, iron, and wool are considered at length. In discussing wool the Report says: "The terms of the Bill are equivalent to an edict from the Committee commanding every woolen manufacturer to shut down until the Bill become a Law, and throwing thousands of operatives into the street."—*The Herald (Rep.), Utica, New York.*

THE REPORT OF THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

The annual report of the Hon. John G. Carlisle, Secretary of the Treasury, has been submitted to Congress and made public. The revenues for the fiscal year are estimated at \$430,121,000 and the expenditure at \$458,121,000, showing a deficit of \$28,000,000 on the year. This deficiency he proposes to cover by an additional 10 cents per gallon on distilled spirits, by additional taxes on cigars and cigarettes, by taxes on legacies and successions, and by a tax on incomes acquired by investments in stocks and bonds. The Secretary deprecates the issue of any more 5-per-cent. bonds under the Act of 1870, and asks authority for the issue of \$200,000,000 of 3-per-cent. bonds, redeemable at the option of Government after five years. It is proposed to issue these bonds, in denominations of \$25 and its multiples, directly to the people, so as to render them a popular investment. Treating of currency affairs, the Secretary points to the surplus in the banks as evidence that the currency is at present adequate to the needs of the people, and argues thence that any consideration of the expansion of the currency may rest in abeyance pending an expansion of business. On the subject of Tariff-revision, *ad valorem* duties are recommended as most consistent with the true principles of just taxation, and as being distinctively the American system; the report provides for the importation of raw materials and the necessities of life duty free; the coinage of the seigniorage on the silver bullion in the Treasury is also included in Secretary Carlisle's recommendations.

The Nation Liberated.

The change in our fiscal policy now determined on is in the removal of arbitrary and partial restrictions upon industry and commerce, and the restoration to the energetic people of our country of the free use of their resources, and their unrivaled skill and enterprise. A strong and bold Nation, thus unfettered, is bound to extend its activity in every direction, and a very much lower rate of taxation upon its increased trade will yield a steadily advancing revenue. Whatever, therefore, may be the embarrassment of the next year, it may be faced with absolute confidence that it will soon disappear, and forever.—*The Times (Dem.), New York.*

Carlisle's Great Blunder.

Mr. Carlisle will have a hard task if he has undertaken to make the people believe that the tax he advocates is not inquisitorial. It varies from a general income-tax only in form. It is contrary to the principles of a Democratic Government. It is class legislation, as Mr. Carlisle plainly shows in his argument in its favor.

There is no excuse for such a tax, and its imposition will deservedly cause the retirement of any politician or party responsible for it.

Americans want no makeshifts of effete Monarchies in their Government, no Paul Prys in office, no class taxation.

Down with every form of inquisitorial income tax!—*The Herald, (Ind. Dem.), New York.*

All Wrong!

Why tax men merely because they conduct their business as a corporation and impose no tax on men who conduct their affairs as a firm? There is no equality or uniformity in this method. It avoids the great fundamental principle which should preside over all taxation. The proposal of such a scheme, however, demonstrates that the Administration expects heavy importations of commodities which will yield only a small revenue, but will surely displace American manufactures. It is a sorry realization of the much-vaunted reforms promised by Democratic statesmanship.—*The Leader (Rep.), Cleveland.*

Fine Democratic Financiering!!

Secretary Carlisle asks Congress to grant him authority to issue \$200,000,000 Government bonds for popular subscription. He paves the way for public confidence by announcing that he has made preparations for coining part of the seigniorage on the silver bullion held by the Treasury. This is fine Democratic financiering, and no wonder he doesn't want the "intervention of banks or other financial institutions."—*The Tribune (Rep.), New York.*

His Tax-Scheme Should be Condemned.

Mr. Carlisle wants a "revenue-only" Tariff, and for the deficiency in revenue, which must result from such a Tariff as he outlines, he

would increase the existing Internal Revenue taxes and add to these taxes on legacies, successions, and incomes derived from investment in bonds and stocks of corporations. He also recommends a tax on money, bonds, and other evidence of indebtedness.

In other words, Mr. Carlisle would reach out the strong arm of Federal authority, and tax the objects which now are taxed by the States exclusively, and are the main support of the State Governments. This would mean double taxation and oppressive taxation as well as being an unnecessary and unwarrantable trespass on the limited taxing domain of the several States.—*The Press (Rep.), Philadelphia.*

The Dangerous Principle of Discrimination.

Spirits would easily stand a greater increase of taxation than the ten cents he advises; certainly beer could bear an increase, and the taxes on smoking and chewing tobacco might be increased as well as those on cigars and cigarettes. If any effort is to be made to carry into effect the public demand for a revenue Tariff, certainly sugar presents itself as a suitable subject for taxation, and so also do tea and coffee. But if there be political objections to taking these articles, it seems to us that there are vastly greater political and economic objections to the taxation of dividends, or incomes, or legacies. It is not true that such taxes will fall only on the rich, and, if it were, the proposal would introduce a new and very dangerous principle of discrimination into our National legislation.—*The Journal of Commerce (Ind.), New York.*

HAWAII.

The special event of the week bearing upon some satisfactory solution of the Hawaiian question, is the adoption by the Senate of Senator Morgan's resolution, directing the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into any irregularities that may have occurred in the diplomatic intercourse between the United States and Hawaii.

The Report Will Censure Somebody.

If the Committee shall report that such irregularities have taken place, and the report shall be adopted, it will be in order for the Senate to censure the persons responsible for the misconduct. But, as Mr. Morgan pointed out, it is purely a domestic question: the question whether our own officials have been guilty of a breach of duty, which the Committee is expected to consider. The Committee is not called upon to define our international relations with Hawaii, for that, as Mr. Morgan conceded, has been irrevocably settled by the repeated and formal recognition of the Honolulu Government on the part of the United States, as well as of other foreign Powers.—*The Sun (Dem.), New York.*

Ill-Timed and Unnecessary.

And now the incident ought to close. Senator Morgan's resolution of investigation is ill-timed and unnecessary. It will be a waste of time for the Senate to inquire into the history of the Hawaiian revolution, and the connection with it of officials of the United States. That is past history, and should be a dead past. The country knows all that it cares to know concerning that episode.—*The World (Dem.), New York.*

THE PRESIDENT ARRAIGNED.

In the Senate, Mr. Hoar, and in the House, Mr. Boutelle, attacked the President's Hawaiian policy.

Senator Hoar's Partisanship.

Senator Hoar's motives in the Hawaiian controversy are avowedly hostile to the Administration. That fact should be remembered in considering his arraignment of the President's policy touching the vital matters in dispute. It is undoubtedly the firm conviction of the Massachusetts statesman that Grover Cleveland can do no good thing. He has persuaded himself that the presence of a Democratic Chief Magistrate in the Executive mansion in a national calamity, that every movement of the official in question is a blow at American institutions; that the man chosen by the people to direct the conduct of Government is intent on betraying and humiliating them in the eyes of the world. Unless Mr. Hoar has reached this extreme condition of mind, he could hardly have framed the savage assault which accompanied consideration of his motion for reference of the Hawaiian Message and supplementary correspondence to the Foreign

Relations Committee. Although he endeavors throughout his long and impassioned address to preserve a judicial tone, the temptation to make partisan capital is altogether too strong for his intense and aggressive nature. If Mr. Hoar does not attain the distinction of a common scold it is because his cultivation, his wide, general knowledge and his protracted experience in Congress exempt him from the imputation.—*The Eagle (Dem.), Brooklyn.*

Senator Hoar has relieved himself of a good deal of partisan bile by his denunciation of the President's course in dealing with the Hawaiian complication.—*The Times (Dem.), New York.*

Mr. Boutelle Leads the Way.

The attack which has been made in the House on the President's policy in the Hawaiian matter was, of course, to be expected, and it will be repeated. Nor will the Republicans stand alone in these attacks. They will undoubtedly be reinforced by large numbers of Democrats when Congress begins to seriously and formally inquire into the doings of the Administration's agents in the islands in the past few months. The President's course was so extraordinary that the great mass of the people, without distinction of party, unsparingly condemn it. Protests against his meddlesomeness and officiousness come from the South as well as from the East and West. Congress would be compelled, even if it were unwilling, to reflect public sentiment in this affair, but Congress has an incentive of its own which will impel it to assert itself. This is provided by the flagrant usurpation of its powers by the President in his movement against the recognized and accepted Government of the islands. . . . If the United States possessed the system of Ministerial Government in vogue in Great Britain and France, and Mr. Cleveland, as the Executive, should commit such a flagrant breach of the canons of diplomatic decency, he would be immediately and permanently driven out of power.—*The Globe-Democrat (Rep.), St. Louis.*

SUNDRY COMMENTS.

It was the misfortune of Charles Nordhoff to visit the Hawaiian Islands ages ago, shortly after Captain Cook departed. We are sorry to see in a dispatch that his heart, loyal to the old dynasty, is broken at last. He says we must interfere no more. We think so, too, Charles. Cleveland and Gresham are in a hole they digged to catch Harrison. The Barbarian Woman has deceived them, and they are absolutely cast down. They ought to have had more sense.—*The Standard-Union (Rep.), Brooklyn.*

The islands are not worth owning. If they were, England would have kept them when she had them. Dr. Johnstone was once reproached for speaking lightly of Scotland, and was told that God made Scotland. His answer was: "God did make Scotland and made it for Scotchmen; God made h—l, sir," and in like manner we may say that while Providence created the Hawaiian islands, he created them for Kanakas, and they should be allowed to keep them.—*The Telegraph (Ind.-Dem.), Seattle.*



THE MELANCHOLY RETREAT FROM HAWAII.
(SOMWHAT AFTER MEISSONIER.)

—*The Morning Advertiser, New York.*

THE MANCHESTER CANAL.

The actual opening of the Liverpool and Manchester ship canal, on New Year's Day, will be one of the great events of modern history. By the construction of this canal the great city of Manchester becomes a seaport. The total length of this new sea-thoroughfare is 35½ miles, its width at water-level being 172 ft., and at bottom 120 ft., except between Barton and Manchester, where it increases to a bottom width of 170 ft. Throughout the canal there is 26 ft. of water; but, as the upper sills of all the locks are 28 ft. below the surface, the canal can be dredged throughout to the same depth if it should be advisable. The Suez Canal, it should be remembered, had only 72 ft. width at the bottom when first made. Besides the large entrance-locks at Eastham there are four main locks on the canal—at Latchford, Irlam, Barton, Mog-Wheel—for there is a fall of water from Manchester Docks to Eastham of 60½ ft. Vast high-level bridges span the cutting, under which masted vessels can pass; and as for dock accommodation, Manchester has provided 33½ acres, and Salford 71 acres, beside basins at Partington and Warrington of 5½ acres and 22¾ respectively. The area of quays for all these is about 180 acres, and the water-fronts of the quays about nine miles.

Very soon there will be seen in the midst of the great chimneys of Manchester, forests of masts and of steamship funnels; for she is now open to the trade of the world, and not only will cotton-ships come into her bosom with countless bales from America, India, and other cotton-growing countries, but she will become the natural and necessary port for all that vast and populous district of Lancashire and the vicinity, which covers an area of 7,500 square miles, and has a population of about 8,000,000 of traders and wage-earners. The coal-fields, the factories, the industrial institutions, the foundries, mines, and manufactories which have hitherto had Liverpool for their outlet, find themselves now practically on the coast-line; nor is it possible that Liverpool and Hull, the two great maritime sister cities most affected by this prodigious enterprise, should look upon it without a certain feeling of anxiety.

The accomplished fact is a victory not only for British engineering skill, but also for British municipal spirit. At the initiation of the scheme, everything seemed against it, including Nature herself. The great merchants of Liverpool, and the powerful railway companies connected with that port, brought the heaviest Parliamentary guns to bear against the project which they dreaded. The Bill presented to the House in 1883, passed a Commons' Committee, but was rejected by the Lords; while in the session of the following year it was accepted by a Lords' Committee and thrown out in the Commons. In 1885, an amended Bill made a safe passage through both Houses; and such was the spirit of the Manchester men, that, when one of the Committees desired a guarantee that the money would be forthcoming, the Manchester Exchange men collected in one day sufficient promises for that purpose. Still, when the prospectus of the company was issued in July, 1886, inviting subscription for a capital of eight millions sterling, the response was so meagre that the issue had to be withdrawn. All seemed for a time lost, and those who opposed the canal were exultant. But local energy was not to be beaten. A new directorate was formed, with Lord Egerton of Tatton as chairman; a new capital fund was established, divided into ordinary and preference shares, and these were taken up so promptly that the first sod of the great work was cut on November 11, 1887. From that date, the labor has proceeded with resolute vigor, but not without those difficulties and disasters which seem inseparable from all vast undertakings.

The colossal labor by which the corporation of Manchester has altered the geography of England, and brought the sea into the heart of the island, is an engineering glory of the age, and a demonstration of the splendid spirit with which British commerce is still sustained by the captains of industry. Shrewd heads as well as strong hearts have taken the business in hand; and, if it be true that to convey a ton of cotton from the Liverpool Docks by rail to Manchester costs 13s. 8d., while the ship-canal company will carry and deliver it for 7s., the margin of profit ought to be good.

The success of the new canal, says the editor of *The Daily Telegraph*, London, to whom we are indebted for the foregoing facts, ought largely to encourage similar undertakings elsewhere. It is possible that France might pluck up spirit to try her hand again on the ruined Panama passage, and the United States lend a hand to the almost bankrupt Nicaragua venture.

IS THE SALOON A NUISANCE?

A decision that may prove of far-reaching importance was rendered by the Supreme Court of Indiana, December 14, one that renders every saloon in the State, even though licensed, liable for any damages inflicted upon adjacent property.

On June 16, 1890, one John H. Stehlin leased from George Heidt property on College Ave., a residence district in Indianapolis, and established a saloon. Adjoining this saloon was a dwelling owned and occupied by Mary E. Haggart and Sarah C. Rathwell. The value of this dwelling, it is claimed, has been reduced from \$5,500 to \$3,500 by the proximity of the saloon. Suit was brought for the owners of the dwelling by Col. Eli F. Ritter, a prominent Prohibitionist, against the lessor and lessee of the property used for a saloon, to recover damages to the extent of \$2,000. The defense was that the Board of Commissioners of Marion County, Ind., had issued license to Stehlin to conduct said saloon. The plaintiffs demurred on the ground that such licences were not a sufficient defense "because the law pretending to authorize the same is unconstitutional and void." The defendants won the case in the lower courts, and appeal was taken to the Supreme Court of the State. Here, also, a decision was rendered against the plaintiffs January 26, 1892. A motion for a re-hearing was made by Colonel Ritter, and was granted December 14, 1892. Just one year later, decision was rendered for the plaintiffs, reversing the former decision.

The case is one to which the Prohibitionists have for two years attached very considerable importance, the design being to test the constitutionality of all license laws. The argument made in the case by the counsel for the plaintiffs was, in brief, that the license laws are not designed to cripple the business of dram selling, but to protect it; and that this business "is a public evil—is antagonistic to every fundamental principle of our State and National Government." In support of this position various decisions of the United States Supreme Court are quoted, among them one originally rendered in the case of *Stone vs. Mississippi*, where the lottery business was under consideration, as follows:

"No Legislature can bargain away the public health or the public morals. The people themselves can not do it, much less their servants. Government is organized with a view to their preservation and can not divest itself of the power to provide for them."

The decision in the case is that the license law is constitutional (this part of the contention of the Prohibitionists being lost); but that, despite the license, the proprietor of the saloon and his landlord are liable for damages to adjacent property. The following is a portion of the text of the decision:

"The Legislative authorization exempts only from liability to suits, civil or criminal, at the instance of the State. It does not affect any claim of a private citizen for damages for any special inconvenience or discomfort not experienced by the public at large. It can not be presumed that from a general grant of authority that the Legislature intended to authorize acts to the injury of third persons where no compensation is provided, except upon condition of obtaining their consent. It is sufficient to maintain the action to show that the building of the plaintiff was thus rendered less valuable for the purposes to which it was devoted. The fact that such a saloon was licensed according to Law is not a defense to such action."

We append several newspaper comments on the case:

A Decided Victory for Temperance.

Of course, a decision of this kind, if followed up in every State in the Union, would not annihilate the saloon, but it would circumscribe its range, and through that curtail its business. It would drive nearly every saloon in the large towns down town, or force them out of the business. That many of them would have to wind up is certain, because the presumption is that the down-town districts already have nearly, if not quite, as many saloons as they can support. The Indiana decision is a decided victory for the friends of temperance.—*The News, Detroit*.

An Onward Step in Law and Morals.

The natural result of this decision will be the elimination of saloons from the residence streets of Indianapolis and other Indiana cities. In the country towns they will have to be remote from the thickly-settled parts—a doubtful advantage for the friends of tem-

perance. The Indiana Prohibitionists expect great things from the decision, and acclaim it as an onward step in law and morals. Certainly it makes a license a very doubtful investment in any quarter where there is real-estate of much value, as the saloon-keeper is liable to be assessed for heavy damages, and to have his saloon suppressed as a nuisance.—*The Sun, New York*.

The Liquor-Dealers Must Appeal.

Where does this [decision] leave us? Evidently it places *every saloon in Indiana at the mercy of any owner of adjacent property* who can prove that the value of his property has been damaged by the saloon. The license for which the saloon-keeper has paid the State does not exempt him from the payment of such damages. Just what the practical gain of this decision will be, remains to be seen; but it seems likely to be a tremendous one. If the saloon is no longer entitled to do business to the damage of other property without paying the damage, and if the Legislature cannot by any Laws it may pass give the saloon that right, it is one of the most significant results yet achieved in the war on the liquor traffic.



COL. ELI F. RITTER.

The saloon-keepers in Indiana cannot afford to leave matters in this shape. We had expected the case to be appealed to the United States Supreme Court, but appealed by the plaintiffs, not by the defendants. It now seems inevitable that the liquor-dealers must make the appeal, which will give the temperance side a much more advantageous position before the United States Supreme Court.

A great battle has been fought, and it looks as though a great victory had been won.

Colonel, our congratulations:

Rummies, our commiseration. You don't like it, but you've got to take it.—*The Voice (Proh.), New York*.

Thousands of Damage-Suits Will Follow.

All the points in the decision are well defined and unmistakable, and announce a doctrine that is entirely new in the State.

The effect of the decision will be to drive the saloon-business from the residence portions of cities and towns, and confine it to the business centres, where it properly belongs and where it would be less injurious to property and to morals as well. During the last decade, the saloon has reared its head in new additions to this city almost contemporaneously with the laying out of the additions, and it has thus done much toward preventing residence properties from being built in such localities. No householder wants a saloon at his door, and the decision will result in thousands of suits for damages which result from the business to property. As the court has decided that damages may be recovered, or rather, that damages result, the saloon-keeper would not stand a ghost of show in a district where his business was opposed, and all that would be left for him would be to move to some more congenial locality.—*Indianapolis Correspondent of The Herald, Chicago*.

The Traffic Gets a Hard Blow.

Indeed, it is the most serious blow that has yet been struck at the retail liquor-traffic. The rule, as laid down by the Indiana Court, is applicable, as yet, nowhere outside of that State; but it will serve as a hint to the enemies of the traffic in all the States, and they will not fail to act upon it. If the Indiana interpretation of the Law is sound, which we do not believe, it is only a question of time before the Courts of other States will lay down similar rules, unless foisted by legislative enactments counter to the common-law principle as interpreted.—*The Wine and Spirit Gazette, New York*.

LEO XIII. AND THE BIBLE.

In his recent Encyclical Letter, the Pope maintains that the Bible is inspired in every part. The Catholic Press does not venture upon criticism. The following extracts are characteristic of the Press opinions.

It is the common reproach of Protestantism against the Catholic Church that the latter subordinates the teachings of Scripture to the traditions of the Church. This reproach does not appear to lie against Pope Leo, at least to a greater extent than against the great body of the historic Churches, which insist that disputed passages of Scripture shall be interpreted by the Church standards, which, in effect, constitute the tradition of the Church. The Encyclical Letter is a new proof that, in spite of occasional outcroppings of hereditary antagonisms, the various branches of the Christian Church are not so far apart in essence as they often imagine themselves to be.—*The Times, Brooklyn*.

It does not clearly appear from the dispatches how far this is to be taken as a definition of a doctrine to be held by the whole Church. It is very seldom that the Pope speaks in a way to bring his utterance within the range of the doctrine of infallibility. He is supposed to be infallible only when he speaks as a teacher to the whole Church, defining a doctrine to be held by the whole Church in faith and morals. When he speaks in this way the whole Church is bound to accept his definition, but it is not so when he speaks in any other character. In the latter event, his views may be modified by future investigation. But, certainly, this Encyclical has almost entirely closed the door of modern Biblical criticism to Roman Catholic professors.—*The Republican, Denver*.

The Pope certifies the Church Vulgate as the true and generally-accepted text, but exhorts to a diligent use of the Greek and Latin originals:

Thus the two parts of the Pope's exhortation eat each other up. He might have stuck *valiantly* to the Vulgate, or he might have come out boldly for the best Greek and Hebrew texts, but he tries to do both, and that is too much even for infallible dexterity. It is clear, in short, that the Pope is moving about in a world not realized when he undertakes to instruct mankind concerning the proper interpretation of the Bible. That question has been settled, just as other questions of historical and literary investigation have been settled, on scientific principles. Charles Kingsley's advice to the young fellow about to read for Orders, to take words for just what they meant in the New Testament, precisely as he would in Plato or Strabo, contains the gist of the matter. Cardinal Newman's assertion, on the contrary, that "orthodoxy stands or falls with the allegorical interpretation," is undoubtedly the correct position for an historic Catholic to take, and from which he cannot escape without getting into serious difficulties.—*The Evening Post, New York*.

When his Holiness maintains that the Bible is inspired in whole and in detail, further information would have been welcome. What Bible is thus endowed? The Hebrew text, the Septuagint, or the Vulgate? All can not be inspired in detail, since they do not entirely agree with each other. The Hebrew text, it must be remembered, in its present shape, is quite different from the manuscripts left by the inspired men or their amanuenses. Every vowel has been inserted by uninspired men, and learned scholars maintain that, in some instances, wrong vowels have been used, making the present text certainly not inspired in detail. The Septuagint, which is but a translation of the Hebrew, was not to our knowledge written by men who claimed inspiration. It is one of the most valuable versions of the Scriptures, but it is certainly not inspired in every detail.—*The Deseret News, Salt Lake City*.

LEGAL.

All Agreements to Prevent Competition in Trade Are Illegal.

Agreements to prevent competition in trade are, in contemplation of Law, injurious to trade, because they are liable to be injuriously used. If a combination between independent dealers, to prevent competition between themselves in the sale of an article of prime necessity, is, in legal contemplation, an act criminal to trade or commerce, whatever may be done under and in pursuance of it, is illegal, and, although the object of the combination is merely the due protection of the parties to it against ruinous rivalry, and an attempt is made to charge undue or excessive prices, the parties to the combination are amenable to the Law.—*People v. Sheldon et al.*, 54, N. Y. S. Rep., 513.

Note by Judge Allen:

Agreements of this kind are commonly held to be illegal, not because "inimical to trade," but on the grounds that they are *against public policy*—i.e., *injurious to the community*.

Effect of Acceptance of a Majority Verdict.

When a jury disagrees, and the parties agree to accept the verdict of the majority, such consent means only that they will treat such verdict as equivalent to a unanimous verdict, and the unsuccessful party is not debarred from applying for a new trial, on the ground that the verdict is against the weight of evidence and unreasonable.—*Groom v. Shuker*, 69 L. T. 299.

Money Deposited for Safe Custody.

In 1875 C. handed to his brother G. \$300, saying, "You had better take care of it till I want it." G. gave no receipt. He paid it into his bankers, and paid interest on it to C., who never asked it back. After G.'s death in 1891, C. sued G.'s executors for the money, and they pleaded the statute of limitations. Held, that the money was handed over for safe custody and was not a loan, and that the statute did not begin to run until demand was made.—*Tidd v. Overell*, 69 L. T. 255.

Diminishing Litigation in New York City.

Although there are as many as 6,000 attorneys actively practising in this city, each of whom is probably doing as well as, if not better than, he would in any other calling, the Circuit Court calendar, which is typical of others, shows that not more than 1,800 of them can be classed as litigating lawyers. The number, it is safe to say, includes every member of the Bar into whose office has come, during the last twenty-five years, business which resulted in a common-law action brought in the Supreme Court. The other 4,000 have worried along on their incomes as chamber counsel, advising as to contracts or investments, passing titles, or caring for trust properties. The number of cases on the Circuit Court calendar—3,200—actually represents approximately the number of joiners of issue in two years, the monthly average being 150, or one case a year for each litigating lawyer on the list. Thus the professional income, even for this class of attorneys, growing out of litigation, may be put at a low figure, even though the lighter calendars of three other courts be included.—*The Evening Post, New York*.

Instances Favorable to the System of an Elective Judiciary.

Mr. David Dudley Field, in a paper, which recently appeared in THE LITERARY DIGEST, deplored the election of judges by the people, giving it as his conviction "that a learned, efficient, and independent Judiciary cannot be obtained through popular suffrage and short terms of office." The defeat of Maynard, in this State, is regarded by the December *Green Bag*, Boston, as disproving Mr. Field's arguments against an elective Judiciary, and as teaching two lessons: First, that the people may be safely trusted to choose their Judges. Second, that the Bar can be trusted to defeat, and can defeat, an unworthy nomination, irrespective of party ties. To the same effect is the December *American Lawyer*, New York, which is of opinion that "there is strong inspiration and encouragement to all lovers of a courageous and untarnished Judiciary, in the reelection of Judge Geary, in Chicago, and in the defeat of Judge Maynard, in this State."

FINANCIAL.

New York Bank-Statement.

The weekly bank-statement shows:

| | Dec. 16. | Dec. 24. | Changes. |
|-------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Loans | \$441,801,200 | \$438,180,900 | Dec. \$3,620,300 |
| Deposits | 449,195,500 | 444,370,100 | Dec. 4,825,400 |
| Circulation | 5,589,300 | 5,632,000 | Inc. 42,700 |
| L'g't'nd's. | 40,748,600 | 40,383,800 | Dec. 364,800 |
| Specie | 76,995,500 | 76,885,300 | Dec. 40,200 |

| | | | |
|------------|---------------|---------------|------------------|
| Reserve | \$200,056,600 | \$202,649,700 | Inc. \$2,593,160 |
| Re've'd'd. | 123,887,775 | 124,711,925 | Inc. 824,150 |

| | | | |
|------------------------|--------------|--------------|------------------|
| Surplus | \$76,168,825 | \$77,937,775 | Inc. \$1,768,950 |
| Surplus, Dec. 23, 1892 | \$6,176,575 | | |
| Surplus, Dec. 26, 1891 | \$19,480,025 | | |

Total sales on N. Y. stock exchange, during week ending Dec. 23, of railway and other shares, including non-listed shares..... \$5,613,500

Imports of general merchandise for the week..... 8,459,565
Corresponding week last year..... 12,291,592

Since January 1, 1893..... 530,701,163
Corresponding period last year..... 566,428,597

Exports of Domestic Produce.

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------------|
| Week ending last Tuesday | \$ 7,428,342 |
| Corresponding week last year | 7,233,354 |
| Since January 1, 1893 | 364,066,576 |
| Corresponding period last year | 383,865,833 |

Business on the Stock Exchange improved in volume at the expense of values. The comparison in prices for the week, both in stocks and bonds, show a shrinkage, which is not only uncommonly large in the securities which were the objects of special attention, but which also extended to the general list.—*The Times, New York*.

Foreign Exchange.

The market for sterling was easier, chiefly owing to dulness due to approach of a holiday.

Messrs. Baring, Magoun, & Co. quoted actual rates for sterling as follows: 60 days, 4.84 1/4 a 4.84 1/2; demand, 4.86 1/2 a 4.86 3/4; cables, 4.87 a 4.87 1/4; commercial, 4.83 1/4. This firm's posted rates were as follows:

| | 60 days. | 3 days. |
|---------------------|----------|----------|
| London | 4.85 1/4 | 4.88 |
| Paris, francs | 5.17 1/4 | 5.15 |
| Geneva | 5.16 1/4 | 5.13 3/4 |
| Berlin, reichsmarks | 95 1/2 | 96 1/8 |
| Amsterdam, guilders | 40 1/2 | 40 1/4 |

Fine gold bars par to 1/4 per cent. premium on the Mint value. Fine silver, 70 a 70 3/8 (Government Assay). Commercial bar silver, 69 1/4 a 69 5/8. Bar silver in London, 32 1/2 d. per ounce. Silver bullion on deposit with the Mercantile Safe Deposit Company, 155,385 ounces.—*The Journal of Commerce, New York*.

The United States Treasury.

The United States Treasurer received last week from customs, \$1,992,788; for internal revenue, \$3,774,953, and from miscellaneous sources, \$1,320,897; total, from all, \$6,088,638 against \$5,447,358 in the previous week.

Subjoined is Saturday's statement, compared with that of December 16:

| | Dec. 16. | Dec. 23. | Differences. |
|---|---------------|---------------|--------------------------------|
| Gold coin and bullion, less certificates | \$83,939,399 | \$82,422,104 | Dec. \$1,517,295 |
| U. S. Notes, less certificates | 5,278,210 | 5,567,582 | Inc. 289,372 |
| National banknotes | 12,497,311 | 12,277,924 | Dec. 219,387 |
| Silver dollars and bullion, less certificates | 6,314,343 | 5,377,706 | Dec. 976,637 |
| Cash in Treas | \$108,019,263 | \$105,605,316 | Dec. \$2,423,947 |
| Deposits in National banks | 11,463,720 | 11,654,128 | Inc. 190,408 |
| Total balance | \$119,492,983 | \$117,259,444 | Dec. \$2,233,539 |
| Less \$100,000,000 legal-tender reserve | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | |
| Net cash bal. | \$19,492,983 | \$17,259,444 | Dec. \$2,233,539 |
| | | | — <i>The Tribune, New York</i> |

CHESS.

Game Played in the Match between M. TSCHIGORIN and Dr. TARRASCH.

(French Defense.)

| TSCHIGORIN. | TARRASCH. | TSCHIGORIN. | TARRASCH. |
|--------------|------------|--------------|-----------|
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1 P-K 4 | P-K 3 | 30 R-Q P sq | B-K sq |
| 2 Q-K 2 | B-K 2 | 31 Kt-B 6 ch | Kt-Kt 2 |
| 3 P-Q Kt 3 | P-Q 4 | 32 Kt x Q P | P-B 4 |
| 4 B-Kt 2 | B-B 3 | 33 R-B sq | R-Q sq |
| 5 B x B | Kt x B 1 | 34 R-B 5 | R-Q 3 |
| 6 P-K 5 | Kt-Kt-Q 2 | 35 R-K 5 | R-Q sq |
| 7 Q-Kt 4 | Castles | 36 K-B 2 | B-B 3 |
| 8 P-K B 4 | Kt-Q B 3 | 37 Kt-B 4 | R-K B sq |
| 9 P-B 3 | P-Q 5 | 38 K-Kt 3 | K-B 3 |
| 10 Kt-B 3 | P x P | 39 P-K 7 | R-B sq |
| 11 Kt x P | Kt-B 4 | 40 R-K 6 ch | K-B 2 |
| 12 P-Q 4 | P-B 4 2 | 41 R x P | B-K 5 |
| 13 P x P | Q x B P | 42 R-K 6 | B-Kt 2 |
| 14 R-Q sq | Kt-Q 2 | 43 R-K sq | B-B 3 |
| 15 B-Q 3 | Q-R 3 | 44 B-Kt 5 | R-K sq |
| 16 Castles | Kt-B 3 3 | 45 Kt-K 6 | R-Q B sq |
| 17 Q-Kt 3 | Kt-K R 4 4 | 46 Kt-B 8 | K-Kt 2 |
| 18 Q-R 4 | R x P | 47 R-K 6 | B-K 2 |
| 19 P-K Kt 4 | Kt-B 3 | 48 R-K 5 | K-Kt sq |
| 20 Q x Q | P x Q 5 | 49 K-B 4 | B-K sq |
| 21 Kt-K 5 | R x R ch | 50 K-B 5 | P-Kt 4 |
| 22 B x R | K x Kt | 51 R-Q 5 | K-B 2 |
| 23 P x Kt | Kt-Q 4 | 52 Kt x P | P-B 5 |
| 24 Kt-K 4 | P-Kt 3 | 53 Kt-B 6 | P-B 6 |
| 25 B-K 2 | B-Kt 2 | 54 R-K 5 | K-Kt 2 |
| 26 Kt-B 6 ch | K-Kt 2 | 55 Kt x B ch | R x Kt |
| 27 Kt-R 5 ch | Kt sq | 56 K-K 6 | R-Q B sq |
| 28 B x Kt | P x B | 57 K-Q 7 | P-P 7 |
| 29 P-K 6 | B-B 3 6 | 58 R-K sq | Resigns. |

¹ It would appear to most players who are conversant with the Fianchetto that White should retain the Bishop. But this necessitates P to K 5 here instead, and as to the wisdom of this opinion differ. We see no objection to it.

² The answer to Kt takes P is Castles Q R, and Black loses the piece. The alternative play is of interest, and gives Black a good game.

³ This, again, is a critical point, because R takes P, with a strong attack on the Q, seems an obvious continuation, and if 17 B takes P (ch), then K to R sq, etc.

⁴ This is so obviously inferior to Q to Kt 5 as to appear surprisingly weak.

⁵ And here Dr. Tarrasch points out what is also obvious, that R takes P (ch) before retaking the Q is a winning move.

⁶ Black's difficulty is that he cannot play any of his pieces with advantage. Tschigorin's management of the ending from this point being superb. The threatened check of Knight is the great difficulty to contend with.

⁷ Clearly P to B 7 is responded to by P to Kt 6 (ch), followed by Kt takes B (ch), etc. The last game of this important match is interesting, but scarcely a perfect example of accurate play. The ending is a capital study, however, and reflects much credit upon M. Tschigorin.

The Masters' chess tournament in New York City, was concluded on Saturday evening, the 23d inst., when Pillsbury won the first, Hodges the second, Showalter the third, and Albin the fourth prize.

Pillsbury beat Albin in a Zukertort opening, after forty one moves.

Halpern defeated J. W. Baird in a Giuoto Piano, after forty-nine moves.

D. G. Baird defeated Hodges in a Ruy Lopez, after sixty-nine moves.

Hodges's victory over Albin was a fine specimen of the American's skill in conducting end games. With bishops of different colors on the board, it looked like a draw, despite Hodges's advantage in material. Ettlinger withdrew from the tournament on account of sickness. His remaining games were awarded to Delmar and Showalter. John Baird beat his brother in a difficult ending.

The games played by cable in the match between Mr. Steinitz and the Liverpool Chess Club, have entered into that interesting stage of many possibilities named "middle-game." The following moves have been exchanged.

FIRST GAME—MAX LANGE'S ATTACK.

| STEINITZ. | LIVERPOOL. | STEINITZ. | LIVERPOOL. |
|-------------|------------|-------------------|------------|
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1. P-K 4 | P-K 4 | 7. P-B 4 | P-Q 3 |
| 2. Kt-K B 3 | Kt-Q B 3 | 8. P x P | P x P |
| 3. B-B 4 | B-B 4 | 9. B-R Kt 5 Q-K 2 | |
| 4. Castles | Kt-B 3 | 10. K-R sq | B-K 3 |
| 5. P-Q 4 | B x P | 11. B-Q 3 | |
| 6. Kt x B | Kt x Kt | | |

SECOND GAME—RUY LOPEZ.

| LIVERPOOL. | STEINITZ. | LIVERPOOL. | STEINITZ. |
|-------------|-----------|------------|-----------|
| White. | Black. | White. | Black. |
| 1. P-K 4 | P-K 4 | 5. Kt-B 3 | K Kt-K 2 |
| 2. Kt-K B 3 | Kt-Q B 3 | 6. P x P | P x P |
| 3. B-K 5 | P-Q 2 | 7. B-Kt 5 | P-B 3 |
| 4. P-Q 4 | B-Q 2 | 8. B-K 3 | Kt-Q B sq |

WE LAUGH SOMETIMES.

From My Mother-in-Law.

She gave me a coat that was lined with fur,
A shaving-cup and a beautiful vest,
And other things, too, I received from her
But never yet has she given me rest.

—Judge, New York.

"After the Ball" in Texas.

Happy, thrice happy Mankato! In this Texan city the Aldermen have passed an ordinance, forbidding whistling or singing "After the Ball" in the streets between the hours of 6 A. M. and 10 P. M. A fine of fifty cents will be exacted for each offense against this ordinance. That's what we call stopping a nuisance. Oh! wise and just city fathers of Mankato!—*Wächter und Anzeiger, Cleveland.*

An Editorial Spree.

The following will remind our readers of the early days of Western journalism. The *Schumadiski List*, Kragujewatz, one of the best-edited weeklies in Servia, has the following notice, printed in capitals on the front page of one of its recent numbers:

"Our present issue contains only a few pages. This is entirely due to the indescribable laziness of our editor-in-chief, Mr. Zrak. Since November 5, he has changed day into night. That is to say, he is on a spree during the night, and sleeps it off during the day. Signed—The Board of Directors."

How a Loan Grew During the Ages.

I cannot understand how any one could doubt the transmigration of souls. I have had the most unpleasant experience just now with a soul which I have known nearly twenty-three centuries. I met my friend Peter once, just before the battle of Salamis; and, being a little short, and he flush with money, I borrowed a drachma of him. I next met him a few years after the birth of Christ, in a suburb of Rome, but had not much time to speak to him. His health was good. Then I encountered him in a certain city of Gallia. He seemed strangely well informed of the doings of the Merovingian kings, and predicted the conversion of King Chlodwig to Christianity—an event which came about a few days after. He always managed to be a man about town. I met him next in the society of Marat. He asked me how my wife was, and was very polite to me. Last week I received a letter from him in which he says: "During the Franco Russian festivities I have spent money very freely, and I am now a little hard up. I must, therefore, ask you to return the drachma which you borrowed of me, with the usual interest, amounting to 33,444,000,000,000 francs, and oblige," Yours sincerely,

PETBR."

I think it is awfully mean of him. Such things should not happen among old friends.—*Tristram Bernard, in the Figaro, Paris.*

A small boy in one of the Germantown public schools wrote a composition on King Henry VIII. last week. It read as follows: "King Henry 8 was the greatest widower that ever lived. He was born at Annie Domino, in the year 1066. He had 50 wives besides children. The first was beheaded and afterwards executed, and the 2d was revoked. Henry 8 was succeeded on the thrown by his great-grandmother the beautiful Mary Queen of Scots sometimes called the Lady of the Lake or the Lay of the Last Minstrel."—*The Record, Philadelphia.*

"Now, Master Jacques, I've caught you again. You drank a whole glass of wine during my absence."

"No, mamma, 'twasn't me; 'twas a biscuit that drank the wine."

"And where is the biscuit?"

"O, I ate it in order to punish it."—*The Gaulois, Paris.*

"PAW, is there any difference between a cold and a influenz?"

"If the doctor calls it a cold, the bill is about \$4. If he calls it influenza, it's about \$18. The difference is \$14, my son."—*The Record, Chicago.*

If angels can understand what whiskey-sellers are doing, how it must puzzle them to account for the lukewarmness in the Church.—*Ram's Horn, Chicago.*

Current Events.

Wednesday, December 20.

The Annual Report of the Secretary of the Treasury is sent to the Senate and House, in which Mr. Carlisle estimates that there will be a deficit of \$48,000,000 at the end of the present fiscal year, and asks for authority to issue \$200,000,000 of bonds to meet that deficit and maintain the coin-reserve.....In the House, the New York and New Jersey Bridge Bill, as amended in the Senate, is passed.....The United States vessels *New York*, *Miantonomoh*, and *Bennington* are ordered to proceed at once to Rio de Janeiro.

Admiral Mello, commander of the Brazilian insurgen fleet, sails from Rio on the *Aquidabon* to meet the *Nichery*, which is proceeding southward from Pernambuco.....The Italian Chamber of Deputies reopens; Signor Crispi presents the members of his Cabinet, and outlines his policy.

Thursday, December 21.

Both Houses of Congress adjourn until January 3d.....Before the Representatives adjourn, the Minority Report of the Committee on the Wilson Tariff Bill is presented.....Admiral Stanton, who had been removed from duty for saluting Admiral Mello's flag in Rio harbor, is restored, and assigned to the command of the North Atlantic Station.....The first mass-meeting of the New York State Democracy is held.....The steamer *Mariposa* arrives at San Francisco with news from Honolulu to December 14; the Provisional Government had given notice to Minister Willis that any attempt to restore the Queen would be resisted by force.

The Italian Chamber of Deputies orders publication of all the documents of the Committee which investigated the bank-scandals.....The Paris Municipal Council has been warned by Anarchists that the City Hall will be blown up before December 30.

Friday, December 22.

Governor Mitchell, of Florida, announces that he will use every means to prevent the Corbett-Mitchell prize-fight at Jacksonville.....Two severe fires occur in Boston; at one a life is lost and an immense amount of property is destroyed.....E. M. Field, son of the late Cyrus W. Field, who was placed in an insane asylum to determine whether he was a lunatic, has been declared to be of sound mind, and will be tried in this city for the crimes for which he has been indicted.

The Italian troops defeat the dervishes near Massowah; several hundred dervishes are killed, the Italian loss being about one hundred.....Some large financial institutions in Paris receive letters threatening that they will be blown up.....The Tebeles under King Lobengula are again defeated, and run away after the battle.

Saturday, December 23.

Receivers are appointed by United States Circuit Judge Caldwell, at Little Rock, Ark., for the Atchison, Topeka, and Santa Fé Railway system, comprising 10,000 miles of controlled and operated roads. The Receivers are Joseph W. Reinhardt, President of the Santa Fé system; Mr. John T. McCook, of New York, general counsel of the system, and Joseph C. Wilson, of Topeka, Clerk of the United States District Court at that place.

Liberals and Radical Members of the House of Commons announce that they will demand closure on the Parish Council Bill when Parliament reassembles.....A severe storm in the Bay of Biscay causes the loss of several lives.

Sunday, December 24.

In Chicago, a dynamite fool threatens to blow up the Armour Institute and to kill Dr. Gunsaulus, its President.

It is announced that Chancellor von Caprivi is desirous of resigning his office.....There is another anti tax riot in Sicily; two soldiers and several of the mob being wounded.....It is declared that the Berlin Anarchists have split into two sections.

Monday, December 25.

Christmas is celebrated with special services in the churches, and with dinners and entertainments in public and private charitable institutions.....Governor Fishback, of Arkansas, writes to the President, complaining of the Indian Territory being a refuge for outlaws and suggesting the need of change in its government....One threatening Anarchist is lodged in jail at Washington, in the person of a fellow named Don Jan, who wrote letters to Senator Mills and others

A commercial agreement, to put an end to the Tariff-war between Russia and Germany, is made public.....Many more arrests of Anarchists are made in Barcelona.

It is found that Chicago will have a deficit in her treasury of about \$1,500,000.....The President and Secretaries Gresham and Carlisle leave Washington for a shooting visit to the lower Potomac.....The United States cruiser *New York* sails for Rio de Janeiro.....A stay of proceedings is granted to John Y. McKane, thus allowing him to appeal from the sentence of imprisonment for contempt.

Four people are killed and many wounded in an anti-tax riot at Lercara de Fredall, in Sicily, and more or less violence is reported through the whole island, from the western coast to the foot of Mount Etna.....Dispatches are received from Cape Town, reporting that the Tebeles are completely subjugated.



MONDAY.

TUESDAY.

WEDNESDAY.



THURSDAY.



FRIDAY.

SATURDAY.

SUNDAY.

A WEEK IN THE LIFE OF AN ANARCHIST.

—From *Truth*, New York.